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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1852.

NO. 7.

LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.

August 24, 1852, Bilston, England.

My Lord Earl—As your lordship has thought proper to dictate new laws for reforming Popish cravats, and as you have condescended to apply the English evangelical standard to the length and the cut of our Catholic beard, and as you have surprised the world by becoming constitutional tailor and barber to the present Pope, and, finally, as your co-reformers in the old clothes department of our glorious constitution are actuated with such zeal to advance your Protestant views throughout this empire as on several occasions to seize anti-Derbyite scarfs, to knock off anti-Derbyite hats, to spit in the faces of anti-Derbyite priests, and to do several other cabinet celebrities, you cannot be surprised if I, too, influenced by your lordship's example, change my former official position, and assume the novel character of satirist on privy councils, and of impartial chronicler on the incomprehensible follies of Ministers, and the incredible meanness of cabinets—when grave judges turn buffoons on the bench, when they discharge the triple office of witness, judge, and jury, and when Prime Ministers turn Jack Ketch, I fancy I am not much out of the present fashion in my new vocation.

My silence since your lordship's late proclamation (which I am flattered to think you have observed) has arisen from the fact that I have been occupied in searching the pages of ancient and modern history to find some Pagan or Christian parallel to the official careers of Lord John Russell and yourself. Being aware that there is nothing new under the sun, I concluded there must have been some persons somewhere like you both in the former records of our race. You must not be surprised or angry if I tell you that I have discovered the exact resemblance of you both in the history of Gulliver's Travels. Lord John Russell's tour in Greece, in 1849, in order to settle the vest claims of the loss of some furniture and a kitchen garden belonging to Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico, is most perfectly identical with Gulliver's career in Lilliput; and your lordship's late expedition to the Bay of Fundy is precisely the history of Gulliver in Brobdignag. The poor Grecians (a diminutive race, only two inches high in stature) retired beyond the pass of Thermopylae, when they beheld the great Whigman from England; they procured ladders to scale the heights of his breast as he lay asleep at the foot of Mount Helicon. The entire Grecian fleet weighed anchor and sailed out under full canvass, with the yards manned, between his colossal limbs, as the giant British minister bestrode the Gulf of Lepanto. The flags of their men-of-war at their mast-heads did not reach higher on that thrilling occasion than the large circle which surrounds the immeasurable circumference of his unponderable mighty Whig legs. According to the dispatches received from our Admiral in the Mediterranean, he stood on Parnassus in the sight of the blushing Muses; and the enormous creature (according to the Greek historians) extinguished a raging conflagration in the palace of King Otho with the same kind of an effort, and with nearly the same description of mechanical appliances, and with the same sort of *eclat*, as Gulliver (after a night's hearty wine) put out the fire which threatened destruction to the palace of the Empress of Laputa. And so wonderful and tremendous in Greece is the terrestrial glory of the great Whig (as he is called there), that King Otho, as you are all aware, has ordered him to be styled henceforward, "the Whig Man-Mountain."

The remaining part of the history is perfectly illustrated in your lordship's late voyage to America.—The scene, however, is strangely changed. Your lordship, when compared with the monstrous Websters of that country, appears only about four inches high—placed side by side with the great leviathans of the fishing grounds, you don't seem much larger than a scorpion; you would be considered a mere dwarf at Bunker's-hill; your lordship would not be a match for a tom-cat at New Orleans; your lordship and Lord Malmsbury, and the Right Hon. Mr. Walpole, and your entire right hon. cabinet, placed over each other, pillar-like, on each other's right honorable shoulders, could not raise the uppermost right honorable minister high enough to enable him to look into an ordinary sized teapot at Philadelphia! You could hide your whole cabinet in a lady's muff at Washington! and if the reports be true, which the American giants have circulated at the fishing grounds against English greatness, your lordship was nearly drowned in a Yankee cream-jug (others say a small fish-kettle) at the Bay of Fundy, in your endeavor to escape from an American rat, in order to hide your lordship's head in the breeches pocket of Mr. President Fillmore. Your lordship can scarcely believe the indignation of all Europe to see England so contemptuously treated—our noble

country! the mistress of arts and science! the scourge of France! the arbitress of Europe!! the seat of virtue, piety, sanctity, honor, and truth!!! the pride and the envy of the whole world!!! the patron of the oppressed! the emancipator of the slave! the country of the free! and the beloved sister of Ireland!!!

Ah, Lord Derby, your Government can bully and persecute, and spoliat and infidelise, when your victims are chained, and unable to offer resistance to your cruel tyranny and your accursed oppression; but, heaven be for ever praised, the scene is at length beginning to change; the sun of Great Britain is fast descending from its culminating point; your day of unrivalled sway is certainly drawing to a close; your national character and prestige are beyond all doubt gone; your nation is now universally branded as deceitful and degraded; you have decidedly forfeited the confidence of Europe, and you are hated, despised, and abhorred by the whole world—your two successive Governments have exposed England to the contempt of mankind—you have made her a jester at St. Petersburg, a revolutionist and a base cringer at Vienna, a timeserver at Paris, an infidel at Rome, a traitor at Naples, a burglar at Madrid, a perjurer at Lisbon, a persecutor at Berne, a tyrant at Athens, a coward at Washington, a hypocrite at home, and the devil in Ireland. Oh, shame on you, Lord John Russell! and oh, fie, fie on you, Lord Derby, to employ the time of two successive parliaments in degrading your country, and to engage the official services of bishops, judges, barristers, surgeons, lords, and ladies, in endeavoring to dethrone the Pope; searching out for the private scandals of ecclesiastics; mending and dressing up for inspection at Exeter Hall old tattered calumnies on our creed; peeping into the bedrooms of convents; listening behind our confessionals; dogging our school-girls to the church; watching our orphans at their meals; jibing priests at their prayers; mobbing nuns in the public streets; counting the charities they receive for their humble support; and stealing through lanes and alleys, looking for a case of slander against the faith of two hundred and forty millions of the human population, and against the creed of the most ancient families in England and the most devoted subjects of the Queen. Oh, fie on you, Lord Derby! to join in this most disgraceful and insane ribaldry, and, instead of walking in the footsteps of Canning or Peel—instead of standing before the world as the sublime exponent of British honor, truth, and justice, to ally your great name and proud position with such gross bigotry, and to seek renown from rolling in the mire with canting hypocrisy, indecent impiety, and blasphemous falsehood.

Is there never to be an end of this parliamentary absurdity?—is there no business to be done by the Cabinet but maligning to the Catholic Faith?—will government never cease the degraded and shameful practice of uttering the grossest indecencies, and the most filthy abominations and palpable lies against the Catholics of the whole world?—why do you become second-rate actor to Russell?—why do you appear in a farce?—why seek applause from the gallery?—why do you become a harlequin when you can succeed in the deepest characters of Moliere and Shakspeare?—why do you take Russell for your model when you can imitate the meteor genius of the master-spirits whose place you fill? You are a man of talent, we own it; and why employ your great mind in the scullery of St. Stephen's? If you are called to be the centre of a microcosm why are you not the sun of the creation?—why do you choose to be the satellite of the world, of which you ought to be the light and the ruler? Believe me you are fallen; your occupation is gone; your jaded audience will not hear you much longer. Rely on it, if you persevere in your present career, you shall feel the disgrace of being universally hissed off the stage. Your own countryman, Mr. Pope, will read your lordship a lesson on this point:—

"Fortune in men has some small difference made,
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade;
The cobbler aproned and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd;
'What differ more,' you cry, 'than crown and cow?'
I'll tell you, friend—a wise man and a fool."

There can be no doubt at all that Lord John Russell and his vile cabinet endeavored to create throughout Catholic Europe a revolution in religion and government; and although your lordship and Lord John hold opposite opinions on general politics, you are the conjugate foci of each other in Catholicity, and you reflect each other's hostile feeling on my creed as faithfully as the unerring science of your positions. You are certainly agreed with him in his policy of weakening all Catholic sovereignty, and of overturning the Catholic faith. But you both have signally failed, and in your discomfiture you have added a new proof of the strength of my Church, and you have at the same time ruined your name and your

country. You have unconsciously done a lasting service to Catholicity, and you have permanently awakened all Europe to the perfidy and the deceit of your governments, whether Whig or Tory. While you were laying the plans of your traitorous views on the surrounding nations, the Irish Church seemed cherished with your peridious care—your gifts had nearly worked her ruin; but since your schemes have been detected here, and in the neighboring states, we are made the appalling victims of your disappointed rage. Our defenceless institutions, and the unprotected monuments of Irish piety are now assailed by all the malignant power of your hostile empire—your senate, your courts of law, your army, your navy, your universities, your literature, your church, your historians, your pamphleteers, your novelists, your caricaturists, your aristocracy, your merchants, your artisans, your mobs, are all united into one powerful force of infuriated assailants against our creed; and by misrepresentations, falsehood, calumny, slander, lies, persecution, extermination, banishment, starvation and death, you and your associates have attempted, through solicitation, seduction, place, pension, bribery, intimidation, and stratagem, to thin our ranks, to shake our faith, and break a passage through our ancient camp, and seize our fortresses: and although you have uprooted the cabins of the poor, thrown down our villages, wasted our fields, starved our tradesmen, expatriated the living, murdered the dead, and filled the poorhouse and the red grave with the martyred Irish, praise be to God for ever, and honor to the ever-blessed Virgin Mary, you have not taken one stout heart from the faithful ranks, or disturbed one stone in our ancient and time honored turrets. Eternal praise to the faithful Irish, who preferred exile to an alliance with you—who died of starvation sooner than taste the bread of apostacy, and who preferred the coffinless grave rather than live in the dress of perjury and perdition—your perfidious predecessor and yourself are avowedly beaten; the worst is passed, and we now set you at defiance. We have the voice of Europe and the world in our favor, and our honor, our courage, and our national fidelity, will damn you and your cruel confederates to eternal fame. You are certainly defeated; and when you calumniate us, we have an answer ready from the sympathy of Europe.

Then you malign the Jesuits, we point to Hungary, where the Emperor is now employed in placing these pious, exemplary, and learned men over all the schools of his subjects. When you speak of the success of your Bible Societies, we send you the judicial decision of Austria and Naples, where an English Protestant missionary is ordered from these countries within fifteen days under penalty of public and forcible expulsion. When you talk of your Protestant liberality we call your attention to Naples also, where no Protestant teacher would be permitted to superintend any public class in consequence of the *interrimabile calumnies* which these creatures are *ever introducing against the Catholic Faith*. English travellers, English tourists are now stopped, questioned, and examined throughout Europe, as if they were intriguing villains, disseminating rebellion and infidelity wherever they go. The correspondents of the English journals are hunted like felons from every city in Europe, their letters examined, and themselves ordered to quit in 48 hours when their occupation of slander and infidelity is known. Yes, our answer to your base calumnies are now published in our favor by the universal cry of shame from all foreign nations—hear it, my lord. While you were slandering us in the Lords, and while Russell was spewing his Woborn apostacy on Bishops in the Commons, the French army, the invincible sons of the glorious Franks, were kneeling before the mitred Archbishop of Paris; and as he raised the adorable host beneath the blue unfathomable vault, the loud clang of the French steel at the "Elevation," as the army drew their swords and presented arms to the God of battles, amid the thunders of one hundred pieces of ordnance, was the significant and appropriate answer which glorious Catholic France sent on the morning breeze to bigoted England, in reply to your parliamentary vituperation. And when you issued your proclamation against the processions which took place at Jacob's Ladder! and at Solomon's Temple! and in all Christian places all over the world, from Constantine to Prince Louis Napoleon, and when you spread the awful majesty of your laws (with such a master-stroke of statesmanship) over the evangelical town of Ballinasloe, formerly called by the Popish name of Kyleneaspitbog, in order to protect these holy places from the danger of wax-candles and white rosin, did your lordship remark the cutting reply which the Prince immediately sent to you on the studied bow which, on his return from the passage of the Rhine, he made to the surpliced Archbishop and Clergy of Paris; and did your lordship read that passage in his processional progress along the Boule-

wards, where, *seeing the cross raised* "he rose in his carriage, took off his hat, and bowed long and reverently to the cross." There, Sir, is the glorious answer of France to your far-famed proclamation; there, Sir, is the triumphant, scathing, crushing reply to "your anti-long-beard—anti-candle—anti-cross—Derbyite—anti-short-breeches proclamation. I have never read anything on any subject which has filled me with more sincere pleasure than that Christian conduct of the Prince. In that bow, Sir, read your own shame, and in his *bare head before the cross* learn to spare your Catholic fellow-subjects, and learn to respect the emblem of salvation, the cross of Christ. For that glorious act of the Prince I hereby offer him my heartfelt gratitude, and my sincere homage; and I also present him with the ardent love of one million of my countrymen, proceeding from breasts as faithful and as brave as the world ever saw. I must also inform your lordship that the Prince will read this letter on *next Thursday morning*, before his breakfast; and moreover I must tell you that he will send to me a vote of thanks by the very next post—a piece of good breeding and courtesy which I have seldom received from my correspondents in the English cabinet.

You have decidedly put yourself at the head of a vast mob in these countries by issuing your late proclamation; and it is quite true that we are indebted to the good sense and the generous feeling of the English people for having escaped the most degrading ill treatment in all places of public resort. But we have our satisfaction in the universal contempt with which your name and your law are received in every country in the world. Three members of the American cabinet (Protestants) have already spoken on the subject with unmeasured ridicule; and one of them joined in a Catholic procession, as the best testimony he could offer against English bigotry. I beg, therefore, to offer to President Fillmore, and to these three members my warmest acknowledgments, and to assure them that they can command the liveliest gratitude of the Irish and the English Catholics in these countries, and that we all long for some occasion to testify to them that we love them as much as we abhor the English government. The case between you and Catholicity stands thus: the schemes which your governments have been devising against our Faith, our discipline, and our system of education have been palpably detected, and as clearly defeated. Your name is detested in all the neighboring countries, and your accomplices have been expelled with a summary command, and, indeed, with an insult, which you have not or dare not resent. Beyond all doubt you and your rebel and infidel accomplices have been removed from Austria, Prussia, (Protestant)—from Rome, Naples, and Lombardy. Your Bible Societies, which are reported as your emissaries of insurrection, have been watched as public enemies; and it is an historical fact, admitting of no doubt whatever, that neither in public nor in private, will those countries tolerate English influence to be exercised in their religious, social, or political concerns. The continental education, which you had nearly corrupted by your money and your emissaries, has now undergone a total change. The Catholic Clergy are now placed in all these countries as the sole directors and the guardians of the education and literary and religious training of the rising generation; and Prince Louis Napoleon, now so much abused by your journals, has introduced changes in all the educational schools of France, and will soon restore the ancient discipline of the Catholic Church which placed education in the hands of the ministers of religion. The "College de France," which, according to the testimony of Count Montalembert, sent out nine infidels to one Christian pupil (*un sur dix*) has been remodelled, and the infidel element extracted under his vigilant care. You are, therefore, defeated in every part of the world in your schemes against Catholic religion and education. Your last effort is carried on against Ireland, where, as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow, you will be utterly defeated; and if the board of education in Ireland will permit you to interfere in their arrangements. Ireland will lose her life's blood sooner than have Voltaire her class-book, and Carlisle her Master. Depend upon it, if there be a God ruling His Church, you cannot change His laws, no more than you can arrest the tide or stop the earth's motion by a proclamation from Downing-street. Our faith, and our discipline, and our mode of education existed before you were born, and will, in likelihood survive your lordship's name many years, and even outlive the English rule and the German blood.

"Shall burning Etna, if a sage requires,
Forget to thunder and recall her fires,
On air or sea, new motions be impressed,
Oh, blameless Albion! to relieve thy breast;
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall gravitation cease when you go by?"

Under these circumstances, our duty will be to obey all the laws, as we have ever done, but to keep

clear from all contact with you. During the late revolutions of Europe, there is not one instance recorded against the Catholic Clergy of disloyalty to the throne. Under all the provocation and insult which you and your coadjutors have heaped upon us, we stand blameless before God and the laws of our country. We appeal to universal mankind for a verdict of our innocence and blamelessness under the most grinding tyranny, calumnies, and lies that perhaps ever the world saw. We have been ever, we are at present, and we shall continue to be in the right. Let you proceed then against us in your usual course, and advance in the wrong—go on in your career of insult and injustice before mankind and we holdly set you at defiance. We do not court your hostility or challenge your persecution; no, but take your own course, proceed in your national perfidy; and we desire your last effort of vengeance. We have been grateful to former statesmen and former friends for the small measure of justice which they offered to our plundered Church and to our wounded and bleeding country. I own it, we have been grateful; but if you, Sir, retrace their steps and blot out their generous acts in the consuming fire of your well known bigotry, we holdly hold your threats in utter contempt—we believe it better to have our Church surrounded with a crown of thorns than purchase a diadem for it made of apostate gold; and we are convinced it is better, far better, to have our rising generation bred and educated Irishmen and Catholics as our fathers, at the foot of the mountain (if necessary,) sooner than drink from your poisoned fountain of knowledge the coward draught of education, which must be swallowed at the expense of national honor and by an insult on our ancient Faith.

Pray, Sir, how have you returned from America?—how did you effect your escape from Mr. President Filmore's breeches pocket? Ten thousand blessings upon his giant heart, if he had kept you and "the great Whig," and all your tiny cabinets, a sport for his cats at Fundy. But, indeed, he has exhibited you before the world in your fallen greatness. England has been literally horsewhipped, and she sneaks away a grumbling coward, degraded by Whiggery and sunk by Toryism. You had no idea, my lord, of going to war. What! with the Kafirs decimating you; the Burmese occupying your time; the old Seiks beyond the Sutlej; the Chinese keeping you engaged; the Canadians waiting their time; a national debt of nine hundred and fifty-four millions; with a Protestant Establishment of nine millions and a half yearly; with two millions of Chartists with their staves ready for an onslaught on your purses the day you sell a dear loaf; with one million of armed hostile Frenchmen at your gates; and with one million of Irishmen, goaded, and wounded, and bleeding with the chains of your wanton cruelty—and you pretend to go to war with America, with America (or, as Lord Palmerston calls them) your cousins, with all these trifles on your hands!! Pshaw—the world knows you are waterlogged, and that an additional ton would sink you. No, Sir, but the Americans could even come into the bay of Galway to fish, and you could not resist them—you dare not; and more than this, if they laid claim to Ireland in right of all the Irish whom you have unlawfully and unjustly expelled from their country, you would surrender Ireland to America nearly as readily as you have given up your claim, to the Lobos Islands.—You, my lord, are openly and arrogantly snubbed, and cuffed, and kicked all over the world at this moment; and the only glorious achievement in which you stand unrivalled above all mankind just now is, your conquest over poor helpless nuns and unoffending priests.

If you could be influenced by the magnanimity which belongs to your exalted place, you should be struck with admiration at the incredible fidelity of the Irish people, who present to the impartial historian a spectacle of national virtue and national greatness not surpassed nor equalled by any generation in the story of Grecian or Roman patriotism and virtue. You behold a people ground to the very dust with the most merciless administration of law which ever cursed society—you see them beset on all sides with the persecutions of land grievances, and surrounded with all the torturing machinations which the furious zeal of a bigoted hostile church would employ against their faith—you observe them crowd the putrid poorhouses, fill the emigrant ships, and die in naked starvation sooner than surrender what they believe their truth and national honor, and with such faithful instances of the endurance of a whole people, could any, except a soul pierced through with the incurable cancer of bigotry, fail to give credit to the feeling which could stand with such invincible firmness in defence of creed and of country? Why would you not court the confidence, and secure the love, of such a race? Why would you not endeavor to connect them with the throne by a tie which Ireland never broke—namely, the tie of gratitude? Why would you not rather open our metallic mines to keep them alive, rather than open the grave for their death? Why would you not purchase implements of trade and husbandry for the wealth of the nation, rather than buy coffins for the extermination of the people? Why do you not give us bread instead of your apocryphal Bible? Why not justice instead of calumny? Why not treat us as subjects, and not as slaves? Why meet us as enemies in all the walks of the empire? Why not try the rule of equality with us? Why do you weave Protestantism into all your dealings with Catholicism? Will you never permit us to address God unless through an act of Parliament? Why do you insist on putting a chain of Swedish iron on our consciences?—Protestantism has deceived you—bigotry has set you mad; and, in placing your laws above God, you have insulted mankind, misinterpreted religion, and ruined your country.

In my next letter, I shall place before your lordships some few facts, with which I do believe you are unacquainted; and till then I have the honor to be your lordship's obedient servant,
D. W. CAHILL.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 24.—We had a very numerous and significant meeting of the Catholics of Liverpool last night at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Dr. Cahill with an address. On the platform there were several clergymen and influential laymen belonging to the Catholic Church, and the hall was about two-thirds filled. Mr. James Dunne was called to the chair. Mr. Kelly, surgeon, was appointed secretary, and before the Rev. Doctor was introduced to the meeting, read an address which was a high eulogium upon his character as a brilliant divine, an honest patriot, and an uncompromising advocate of the rights of the people. The address had especial reference to the advice of Dr. Cahill, who urged upon the Catholics of Liverpool not to celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick by walking in procession, and which advice had been acted upon. The soundness of that advice, it stated, has been fully shown. The address was passed unanimously by the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Cahill was then introduced and was received by the audience with waving of hats, and other enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation. Mr. Kearney then read the address to the reverend doctor. Dr. Cahill expressed his sincere thanks for the encomiums that had been passed upon him. The only thing he could say of himself was, "Look at me; I am neither more or less than a chip of the old block" (laughter.) The Doctor then adverted at considerable length to the changes which had come over the political and religious features of continental Europe, showing that the gloomy state of things, which existed six months ago had disappeared; that Austria, Switzerland, Naples, Spain, Portugal, and France were submitting the education of their people to the Catholic Clergy; and that America, and even the Sultan, were acknowledging their claims. He drew a picture of the miseries of Ireland—her people depopulated by famine, cholera, fever, and English misrule, whilst there was £19,000,000 of money in the treasury of England. The English government had been at the beginning and end of every revolution in Europe. It was steeped in perfidy. He did not mean the English people—he had the highest respect for them. He never met an Englishman who did not express his sympathy for the Irish people. He then alluded to the loyalty of Irishmen, and attributed many of the disasters which had befallen their country to their attachment to the legitimate heirs of the throne of England. In the course of his address Dr. Cahill sarcastically alluded to the measures of Lord J. Russell and Lord Derby for the curbing of the Catholic religion. He next reverted to the address which had been presented to him, and touched upon other matters, after which he sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

A resolution was then passed expressive of thanks to Dr. Cahill for his attendance, and pledging the meeting to discourage any processions on St. Patrick's Day.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and the meeting separated.—*Freeman.*

DIocese of KILMACDUAGH and KILFENORA.

ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE RT. REV. DR. FRENCH.—AUGUST 25.—This being the day set apart by the Clergy of Kilmacduagh and Kilsnora, as well to celebrate the month's mind of their late Rev. Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. French, as to meet their Metropolitan, the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, for the purpose of giving their suffrages towards the selection of his successor, the church of Gort was crowded from an early hour. A solemn High Mass was sung at nine o'clock; the Rev. Messrs. Shannon, P. P., Grealy and Kenney, of Maynooth, acting respectively as celebrant, deacon, and sub-deacon. Shortly after the solemn High Mass, the Mass of the Holy Ghost, as usual, was said before the Archbishop and Clergy proceeded to elect a Bishop for the vacant diocese. The Rev. John Nester was celebrant, and was assisted by Messrs. Grealy and Kenney, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Mr. Tully acted as master of ceremonies. The Archbishop of Tuam, attended by the Rev. P. Corcoran, C. C., Tuam, and the Bishop of Clonfert were present during Mass. Immediately after which the Archbishop proceeded to receive the suffrages of the Clergy. The following gentlemen were put in nomination:—The Rev. Patrick Fallon, P. P., Tucelea, Kilsnora, 7; The Very Rev. John Sheehan, V. G. of Kilsnora, P. P. of Tanistymon, 5; The Very Rev. Michael Nagle, V. G., of Kilmacduagh, and P. P., 2; Rev. Michael Connolly, C. C., 1; Rev. Michael O. Fay, D. D., and P. P., Croughwell, 1. The first three names only, as a matter of course, are sent to Rome—*Ex Dignissimus, Dignior, and Dignus, respectively.*—*Freeman.*

THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.—The Right Rev. Doctor Gould, the estimable and talented Bishop of Melbourne, New South Wales, is at present on a visit in our city with the Rev. Dr. Grant. His Lordship and Dr. Grant are about to return in a short time to Australia, where their mission has been productive of such salutary results. His Lordship is seeking here in Ireland, amongst the ranks of the cultivated young Irish Priesthood, with whom so much talent and zeal abide, for Missionaries, to return with him to administer to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Australia.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

VINCENSIANS IN BERBEHAVEN.—Six gentlemen of the order of St. Vincent from Castleknock are about to proceed to Castlehaven, Berelhaven, for the purpose of preaching a mission in that quarter, and of expounding in the Irish language the great truths of Christianity to the people, who still principally make use of that language.—*Cork Examiner.*

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF HEXHAM.—The Bishop of Hexham was installed in his new Cathedral of Saint Mary's, Newcastle, on the 1st inst., with great solemnity, though with ceremonies shorn of much of the splendor usual in Catholic countries, still deeply interesting and edifying to the faithful, who witness in these movements the renovation and restoration of the Faith once more in England, administered by a spotless Hierarchy.—*Correspondent of Tablet.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

BANQUET TO W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq.—The friends and admirers of Mr. W. S. Crawford, the distinguished and devoted champion of the cause of the suffering Irish tenant, entertained that gentleman at a grand banquet on Monday evening, in the town of Newtownards, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to his many public and private virtues, as well as to mark their high sense of the great services he has rendered in an especial manner to the tenant-right movement, and to popular principles generally in this country. The banquet, which was projected and carried out on a scale of great splendor and magnitude, was in every respect worthy of the high-minded, chivalrous, and indefatigable advocate of the people and of social progress, for whose honor it was intended. An extensive and commodious pavilion was erected for the occasion in the grounds adjoining the principal hotel of the town. The decorations were of the most tasteful and beautiful description.

THE LATE CLARE ELECTION.—FESTIVITIES AT CALLAGHAN'S MILLS.—On last Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Quaid, P. P., entertained at a sumptuous dinner, at his residence, Callaghan's Mills, a large number of his friends and parishioners, in celebration of the glorious triumph achieved in the success of the Liberal cause in that county at the late election, and to complement the patriotic freeholders of his parish, who, fearless of the consequences, followed the example so nobly set them by their revered Pastor, and to a man united in securing the return of two Liberal members for Clare. Upwards of sixty persons sat down to dinner.

THOMAS A. JOYCE, Esq., HIGH SHERIFF OF GALWAY.—It was stated during the festivities of Galway last week that the honor of knighthood was tendered by the Lord Lieutenant to the High Sheriff, Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., of Russan Park, but declined by that gentleman.—*Galway Mercury.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last the Rev. Mr. Clarke, C. C., met with a watery grave while bathing at Cuckliff. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Nulty, who had a narrow escape, and who is not yet considered out of danger. The remains of the Rev. gentleman were accompanied by a very large and respectable funeral on Monday, through Derry, on its way to the County Tyrone, his native place. The deceased was only a few years on the mission.

THE NEW CANAL.—On the day on which our new canal was opened by the Lord Lieutenant, the first cargo, a boat load of marble from the Anghnam quarry, the property of Mr. Franklin, was brought down to the dock by Mr. Clure, and landed by the side of the vessel, by which it is intended to export it.—*Galway Mercury.*

Galway will shortly be one of the most prosperous towns in Ireland. The prestige connected with her natural resources, and the energy with which her gentry and people seem determined to develop them, is actually a spring of hope for other portions of the country. The exhibition, just terminated, appears to have been completely successful, and creditable in every respect to the ancient "civic of the Tribes."—*Nation.*

The Cork exhibition closed on the 10th inst., and the Executive Committee have issued a notice requesting exhibitors to make arrangements for removing their goods on Monday, the 13th inst.

WEAVERS OF DROGHEDA.—PUBLIC SYMPATHY.—A general meeting of the inhabitants of Drogheda, of all denominations, was held in the Tholsel Court-house, on last Monday evening, August 27, for the purpose of evincing public sympathy, and tendering public aid and assistance to the operative weavers of the town, who have "struck" against some of the linen manufacturers for an advance of wages. The spacious building was crowded to excess; in fact, hundreds could not procure admission. At six o'clock, Mr. John Gibney was called to the chair, amid prolonged applause. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and the vast multitude retired peacefully to their respective dwellings, after giving three cheers for the linen manufacture, three cheers for the press, and three cheers for the town and trade of Drogheda.—*Telegraph Correspondent.*

GOLD IN CONNAUGHT.—While the parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are alive with thousands of Emigrants hastening to the gold diggings of Australia, now considered more productive than the California mines—while we hear of fresh discoveries of the precious metal in Jamaica and British America, we would be wanting in duty to our country did we hide from them the astounding intelligence that in Connaught, aye, in Mayo, gold has been found to exist. This very important discovery has been made through the persevering exertions of John Atkinson, Esq., M. D. and chemist, Castlebar. We are not at liberty to name the localities, and even if we were we would not deem ourselves justified in imparting that knowledge until such time as that persevering gentleman has been insured compensation by the proprietors for his great loss of time in pursuit of the hidden riches embowelled in the soil of Mayo. We are, however, permitted to state that the gold now extracted, and in the possession of Mr. Atkinson, has been found on part of the estate of the Marquis of Sligo. Appearances of the existence of the same precious metal present themselves on part of the estates of the Earl of Lucan.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

As Mr. Richard S. Flemming was returning home from Skull Petty Sessions in a small sailing-boat, the vessel missed stays and capsized, and Mr. Flemming and a little boy who was with him were drowned.

THE IRISH LAND COMPANY.—This company, which is incorporated by Royal Charter, and is under highly respectable management, is established for the purpose of purchasing property which is daily offering for sale in large quantities in the Encumbered Estates Court; and for improving, by the expenditure of a portion of its funds, the property purchased; and disposing of it, in its improved condition, in such quantities as can be advantageously re-sold either for occupation or investment. The object will be to purchase such land—to drain, construct, or repair, farm roads—to build farm-houses and out-buildings—and, either by arrangements with tenants or otherwise, to have the land put into the condition necessary for its proper cultivation, and generally to make all other improvements required to give to it a marketable value. It is proposed that all expenditure shall be made with a view to the best ultimate return to the shareholders; and that the first operations of the company shall be conducted with that due caution necessary to ascertain the amount of capital which can be safely expended on each estate, so as to obtain a profitable return for the money invested. The position of land in Ireland, at the present moment, gives to a company, with adequate capital and a large tract of land, great advantages for improvements of the character above named. We understand that the company is already possessed of above £100,000 worth of property, aggregating about 25,000 acres, situate chiefly in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and that its possessions include also property in the counties of Cork, Wexford, and Galway.

THE LAW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AND THE CONNEMARA FISHERMEN.—A tourist, returning to Dublin from the West, has just brought us the information, that on Wednesday next, when the "closed season" for oysters will terminate, and the taking of them will commence, the Law Life Assurance Company, the present proprietors of the Martin Estates, are expected to lay down buoys along the Connemara shore, for the purpose of marking the boundary of what they consider their exclusive fishing grounds. The fishermen of that country are much exasperated, refuse to recognize those rights, and, it is thought, will gather to prevent the setting up of those buoys.—*Galway Packet.*

In announcing the donations of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to various charitable institutions in Galway, in our last impression, we should have stated that to the Presentation Convent was £10 instead of £5. The Sisters of Mercy gratefully acknowledge to have received, through Robert Bodkin, Esq., of Annagh, the sum of £5 towards the charities connected with the convent, from their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton, who so recently and kindly patronised the bazaar and munificently contributed thereto. The Rev. Mr. Daly respectfully and gratefully acknowledges to have received the sum of £10 for the Lombard street school, through Robert Bodkin, Esq., from their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* asserts that the proprietors of the Martin Estates are about to colonise them with small Scotch capitalists.

MR. THOMAS KAVANAGH, OF BORRIS.—Accounts have reached Borris-house, County Carlow, of the death of this young gentleman, at the age of 24, while on his passage from Sumatra to Australia. Mr. Kavanagh was the head of one of the oldest Celtic families, and the owner of a very fine property in Carlow. His father represented the county in Parliament for many years, in conjunction with his kinsman by marriage, Colonel Bruen, M. P., although on all occasions he was violently opposed by the late Mr. O'Connell and the members of the "Tail." This branch of the Kavanagh family profess the Protestant faith. The mother of the deceased, Lady Harriet Kavanagh, is sister to the Earl of Clancarty. Lady Harriet, it will be remembered, proceeded to Calcutta, about twelve months since, to join her son, whose life was at that period despaired of. Her ladyship is an old Oriental traveller.—*Irish Paper.*

The *Castlebar Telegraph* states that within the last fortnight about 200 paupers took their discharge from that workhouse, the great majority of whom have left for England or Scotland. On Sunday the numbers in the house had declined to 618, and of these many have made up their minds to follow their companions, never to return, should any kind of labor sufficient to maintain them present itself.

FATE OF AN ORANGE PAPER.—In reviewing the first year of its existence the *Connaught Watchman* says:—"We bought over 20,000 stamps, and paid away an unusually large amount of advertisement and paper duty, and yet our only gain consists in the accumulation of some £400 worth of debts, which we dare not apply for lest we should offend our customers!"

EVICTIORS.—V. Brown, relieving officer, reported that he had had notice served upon him of the eviction of thirty-six persons off the lands of Glanaveel, Cullagh South, and Lisniska, in the Abbey-West electoral division, and the property of Messrs. Thorganate, who lately purchased those lands in the Incumbered Estates Court. C. O'Brien, relieving officer, reported that two families had been evicted by Marcus Lynch, Esq., at Glenreagh, in the Annadown division, under a barrister's decree, and that such proceeding took place without serving him as relieving officer with the required legal notice.—*Tuam Herald.*

WATERFORD.—A poor woman in the county of Waterford begged her way, with her daughter, to the salt water, for the benefit of the latter. Returning homewards, they went into a field to sleep. The woman, during the night, was delivered of a still born child, which she was obliged to leave in the ditch. For the previous forty-eight hours they had nothing to eat!—They staggered about the country for some hours, till they found an empty house. Some good neighbors administered succour to the woman, but it was too late and the poor creature died. What became of the daughter is not stated.

Men are slain by a discharge of musketry: a Government paper states that a magistrate will be called to a strict account for discovering who fired shots on the occasion; persons charged, by the verdict of a coroner's jury, with having fired the fatal shots are liberated on bail; priests, who are not charged with firing, are to be prosecuted; and witnesses, who gave evidence before the coroner, are to be indicted for perjury, even before the value of their evidence has been tested by the decision of a grand or petit jury. Such is the condition of Ireland under a Tory Government, as described by Tory newspapers:—Are not these circumstances sufficient to excite the Irish people in opposition to such a government?—*Weekly Telegraph.*

ARREST OF THE REV. MESSRS. BURKE AND CLUNE.

We read in the *Limerick Reporter* that on Tuesday, 31st ult., the Rev. J. Burke, P. P., Cratloe, proceeded to Sixmilebridge, where it was intimated that bail would be taken for his appearance at the Ennis assizes, to answer the indictment of having headed a seditious riot. The Rev. Mr. Burke was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Noonan, P. P., Cappawhite; Michael Quinn, Esq.; J. T. Devitt, Esq., J. P.; and M. Lenihan, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Clune, P. P., Sixmilebridge; D. J. Wilson Esq.; Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, C. C., Callaghan's Mills, &c., were in the village. W. L. Joynt, Esq., solicitor, in the absence of Mr. O'Donnell, professional adviser of the Rev. gentleman, was present. After a short time they proceeded to the courthouse, which was completely deserted by all the magistrates of the neighborhood, with the exception of John O'Brien, Esq., R. M., Tulla. Several persons were in court, who had been arrested on the previous day, charged with rioting on the day of the 22nd ult., and others charged with the abduction of certain voters from Meelick on the same morning. Their names and places of residence are as follows:—Thomas Riedy, Limerick; Pat McInerney, Crossroads; James Wall, Meelick; James Halloran, James Quinnivan, and Pat Kinevane, of Thomondgate.

Soon after their appearance in court, Mr. O'Brien, intimated that he was ready to take bail in the Grand Jury Room for those who wished to tender bail. In answer to an inquiry, whether he was ready to proceed in the open court to hear such applications as would be made on behalf of the accused.

Mr. O'Brien positively refused doing so, stating it was not his intention to leave the Grand Jury Room. The parties accordingly proceeded there.

Mr. Joynt requested the magistrates to read over the information of those who had sworn against the accused.

The first person who appeared as having sworn information was Sarah White, a girl of about sixteen or seventeen years of age. She swore that on the morning of the 22nd ult., Kinevane, Quinnivan, &c., all went to her house, following James Frost, of Derra, and his sons Edward and Patrick Frost. She was so frightened that she did not know who the others were—they were forty in all; they took away the Frosts with them.

Mr. Joynt said that with the permission of the bench he would put some questions to the witness.

Mr. O'Brien—it is in your power to cross-examine her if you like; but I have to assure you that it cannot affect the case one way or the other. I have to take bail; and if it be refused, to commit the persons to prison.

Mr. Joynt thought that it would have been fairer to the accused and more constitutional if the informations in this case were taken in open court at petty sessions in the first instance, and then the matter could be inquired into properly and fairly.

Mr. O'Brien—it is not necessary to summon a person to petty sessions, that person being charged with an indictable offence. On the contrary, the usual course is to receive informations as I have taken these.

Mr. Joynt said that where parties are living in the country—where they do not fly from investigation—where they are known—where they are ready to answer any charge that has been brought against them, it is not only harsh to call on men circumstanced as these are to give bail in twenty-four hours, but it is positively unconstitutional to treat them in this way—nothing could possibly be more harsh.

Mr. O'Brien—Two of the parties charged in these informations live in the City of Limerick.

Kinevane—There is an information there against me, and it can be proved that I was at my usual work on that day, and that I gave no offence to any man.

Mr. J. Frost—And I can swear that Wall was working with me that day, and that he had neither hand, act, or part in taking away voters.

Mr. Joynt—After these facts, to insist on bail for these men, or in the alternative of their refusing it to arrest and send them to gaol, is the excess of harshness.

Mr. O'Brien—I shall allow you to cross examine the witnesses if you please.

Mr. Joynt—That is no use, when you announce a foregone conclusion, and declare, that whatever turns up you will send these men to gaol if they do not give bail.

Mr. Joynt then cross-examined Sarah White, who swore that she saw Wall go every morning that way to his work; was not surprised at seeing him there; did not see him do anything at all that morning but stand up; did not see him threaten anybody; did not hear him say anything to any body; he was as quiet as he could be.

After a good deal of discussion, the magistrate fixed bail for Kinevane and Riedy of twenty pounds each, and sureties in ten pounds each, and for the others ten pounds each, and sureties five pounds each.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The cases of "the rioters" having been disposed of, the question then arose as to the bail for Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, before the question was discussed, Mr. O'Brien, read at length the informations of the persons who have sworn against the Rev. gentlemen, and which were voluminous.

Application was made by Mr. Joynt for time to take bail until the return of the professional adviser of the Rev. gentleman, but Mr. O'Brien refused.

Subsequently a very long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Rev. gentlemen refused to give bail unless they were compelled, when Sub-Inspector Donovan said he held a warrant for their arrest in his hand—he accordingly arrested them.

Mr. O'Brien said that he would take bail in one hundred pounds each, to answer to the charge of riot at the next assizes of the county Clare.

Messrs Michael Quinn, and J. T. Devitt, entered into bail for the Rev. Wm. Burke.

Messrs. D. J. Wilson and Maurice Lenihan entered into bail for the Rev. Mr. Clune.

The proceedings terminated at five o'clock in the evening.

LIBERATION OF MR. DELMEGE AND THE MILITARY.

A letter from Limerick, dated "Friday night," contains the following:—"Mr. Delmege and the soldiers have been liberated from Ennis Gaol. An escort of dragoons went out to accompany them to Limerick, and the arms and accoutrements of the eight soldiers were conveyed to them in charge of a sergeant of the 31st Regiment."

The *Munsler News* states that Mr. J. C. Delmege, one of the heroes of the late tragedy, drove through the principal streets of Limerick, on Tuesday, armed with a double-barrelled gun, and attended by a body-guard of three policemen.

The inquest held at Limerick, on the remains of one of the men shot by the party of the 31st at Sixmilebridge, has terminated. The following is the finding:—"We find that Michael Molony died at Barrington's Hospital, in the city of Limerick, on the 7th ult., in consequence of a gun-shot wound which he received on the 22nd July last at Sixmilebridge, County Clare; that said wound was consequent upon the firing of some soldiers who formed a part of an escort supplied from the 31st Regiment, under command of Captain Eager and Lieut. Hutton, for the purpose of protecting certain voters to the Court House of Sixmilebridge; and that whilst so employed same escort was suddenly assaulted with stones and other missiles; and that John Gleeson (first), John Dwyer, James Posting, James Sharpes, William Barnes, Thomas Clarke, Corporal Carter, and John Thompson, appear to the jury to have formed part of the said escort; and, having admitted they had fired on this occasion, we find said parties guilty of manslaughter."

We have heard that Mr. J. C. Delmege was unable to obtain the assistance of laborers to cut down his corn this week. His men have been every day in the market to hire laborers, and though they offered half a crown a day, there was not a laborer in the market would engage with him.—*Limerick Examiner*.

The *Delfest*, *Indicator*, after an existence of thirteen years, has ceased to appear.

EXTERMINATION BY A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—By reference to our poor law report, it will be seen that the Right Rev. Dr. Daly, Government Bishop of Cashel, &c., has, on the 13th and 16th of August, used the crowbar instead of the crozier, in the eviction of "several persons" off his property. This fact we have on the written testimony of Mr. O'Gorman, relieving officer. In our next we shall, we hope, be in a position to give the names of these several persons, with other particulars relative to the "tenant right," which his Lordship practises towards his poor people. When Bishops of the Church—meek and humble followers of Christ, who carried His cross to show His humility—are banishing the people, can we wonder that hard-pitched landlords resort to harsh means? Only think of a man, with his many thousand pounds a year for the care of souls, falling back upon the crowbar! in the midst of a potato blight! Oh! God help us!—*Waterford News*.

SACRILEGE—DESERTMARTIN.—The sacrilege of one of the chapels of Desertmartin, in the diocese of Derry (Very Rev. Edmond Donnelly, P. P.) was broken open on Saturday night last, and a silver Chalice and candlesticks stolen therefrom.—*Tullat*.

Captain Edward Pratt, Paymaster of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, has committed suicide, at Kingstown, by throwing himself into the sea after twisting a rope about his limbs and neck. Captain Pratt's mind had been affected by the defalcation of a sergeant of his regiment, who acted as his clerk and who had shot himself: the pecuniary loss was £300. Captain Pratt was about sixty years of age, and married.

A barbarous murder was committed on Monday last near Strokestown, Roscommon. An Andrew Herans, of Toberpatrick, steward and confidential man of Alonzo Lawder, Esq., of Clonfinla, was returning home from the fair of Ballinacree, he was waylaid by two or three men, and murdered. Four persons have been arrested for the crime.

EXECUTION IN KERRY.—Saturday, at ten minutes to one o'clock, Timothy Sheehan underwent the extreme penalty of the law, on the drop in front of our county gaol—an event, it is painful and humiliating to add, witnessed by over three thousand people, who thronged from the town and the surrounding district to witness the demoralising spectacle. We are informed—for we were not spectators of the disgusting tragedy, or its immediate antecedents—that the unhappy man was reconciled to his fate, expressing himself as at peace with the whole world, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and, best of all, humbly, but trustingly, throwing himself upon the mercy of his Saviour. The Very Rev. Dr. McEniry, the respected Catholic chaplain of the gaol, who had been most assiduous in his attendance on the prisoner before and since his conviction, the Rev. John Mave, and the Rev. Messrs. Murphy, Moriarty, and Higgins, had been from an early hour in attendance, administering religious consolation, and the Very Rev. Dr. did not cease to perform this sacred duty till the fatal cap was placed over the face of the doomed one, and the bolt removed which launched him from the world of living men into eternity.—We draw a veil over the details of the human shambles, further than to state that, though his limbs did not seem to agonize, to that extent which those whose taste leads them to witness and dilate on such a spectacle might have imagined, it was thirty-five minutes before the vital spark was extinct. Having hung for an hour, the corpse was cut down, placed in a coffin, and buried, as the law directs, within the precincts of the gaol.—We have been informed that an hour or two before his execution, Sheehan requested to have Moore confronted with him, which request being complied with, he dared him to deny that he had not forced him to go to the fatal fair, with a view of waylaying the deceased, adding that he envied him not his reprieve. Our informant states that Moore did not deny the fact. Sheehan, it is right to add, altogether excupiated the wife of Leane, to whom at one time strong suspicion was attached, and whom Moore, prior to his trial, had endeavored to inculpate, with a view to lessen his own guilt.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

COMMUTATION OF THE CAPITAL SENTENCE ON EDMOND MOORE.—As stated in our last, a memorial was in course of signature at the close of last week, praying the Executive to commute the sentence of Edmond Moore, convicted at the last Kerry Spring assizes, as an accomplice with Timothy Sheehan, for the murder of Denis Leane, a farmer residing near Castle-island.—There being strong grounds to suppose that there was no malice premeditated as regarded Moore, such as would induce him to participate in a murder, but that he had accompanied Sheehan on the understanding that they were only to give Leane a beating; and, finally, that he had no knowledge of the knife used by Sheehan, till the murder was consummated, the memorial to which we adverted was got up, we believe, by Daniel de Courcy McGillycuddy, Esq., J. P., who was most energetic in procuring signatures to it. A similar one however, based on the same grounds, had been forwarded to the Castle a few days previously by Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P.; and, judging from the reply received by the hon. gentleman, on Tuesday, the prayer of it had been acquiesced in when the second memorial, fortifying his statement was received. The result was, that his Excellency's warrant, commuting Moore's sentence to transportation for life, was received on Tuesday by the governor of the county gaol.—*Id.*

PROSELYTISM IN DONOUGHMORE, CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Donoughmore, August 24, 1852.

Sir—As I had the misfortune of abandoning the holy Catholic Church some time ago, in which I was baptised and reared, and have thereby given so much scandal, I feel I am now bound to make as much reparation as I possibly can. I hope, then, you will publish this my recantation and sorrow, heart-felt, for my apostasy. I have to confess thus openly that I have worldly motives, and no other, induced me to take this false step. I had been employed by the Rev. Mr. Cotter as schoolmaster, Bible-reader, and dispenser of charity, at his proselytising school in Donoughmore, at a salary of £20, for the last three years, a half an acre of land, and a house. It is true I did in my way as much mischief as I could by inducing other miserable creatures to forsake their religion; but having seen that such a change had a great effect on the morals of these people, and that I was greatly instrumental to so much mischief, I resolved the sooner to retrace my steps. Thus, sir, I hastened to leave and give up my situation. I have been now reconciled to the true Church, in which I will live and die; and I now implore the prayers of all the faithful that God, who gave me the grace to return, may give me the grace to perseverance and repentance to the end of my life.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

TEAM.—We seldom recollect the reaping and harvesting of the green crops taking place at so early a period of the season as at present. In almost every field in this locality the sickle is already at work.—This is considered to be ascribable to great heat, accompanied by intermittent but constant showers, which have fallen within the last six weeks. We have no complaints of the grain crops. The potato crop, we regret to state, is not holding on as well as we anticipated. The disease is making greater progress than was expected, but yet not to the extent alarmists would make the public believe. What precise proportion of injury has been done, or will yet occur, it is impossible to conjecture. From all we can learn, the progress of the disease is extremely variable. Until the general crop is being dug out, no estimate can be given of the damage; but, on the whole, we are inclined to think that the loss on the average crop will be inconsiderable.—*Tullat Herald*.

BALLINASCLOE.—Potatoes are coming into our market as fine as we have ever seen them, and the people generally declare that the disease is not extending.—*Western Star*.

Of the potato crop we can scarcely add to our observations of last week, as the blight seems to have ceased its ravages, so far as the stalk of the plant is concerned; but we fear the effects are still in progress, and that this fearful malady has not yet done its worst. We have heard various complaints of potatoes dug in quantities becoming diseased after several days' storing.—*Mayo Constitution*.

As far as we can learn accurately, the potato disease appears to be in statu quo. On careful examination in many places, as well as from the result of frequent inquiry, we think we are warranted in judging that the loss, at the very outside, will be a percentage of from five to fifteen of diseased tubers. In other respects, however, the potato crop this year is not a good one. The roots are, generally speaking, small, and there is no doubt that this also will serve to increase the acreable produce. The state of the cereal crops may be thus compared:—"Wheat—good. Barley—better. Oats—best."—*Leinster Express*.

Our corn crops, for several miles round Kilkenny, are nearly all saved, and an expensive and trying harvest it has been. The potato, we regret to state, was most extensively planted this season; the blight set in earlier than usual; the weather was warm and wet, and we have to deplore the result. The early crop, generally speaking, was tolerably good; but where the land was loamy, sheltered, or highly manured, most of the tubers became diseased, and decomposition went rapidly on. Those that escaped disease were of good quality. The poor light lands have about half a crop, which is tolerably safe. The late crop is valueless; it has neither quality nor produce.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

DOWNPATRICK.—The accounts of the potato are, on the whole, better. It would appear that while their growth has been suspended, disease is not progressing in the tubers. If the blight which visited the crop this year so early, and which is so general, lead agriculturists to exercise greater caution in planting such a precarious root, it will not be without its uses.—*Down Recorder*.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—The oat crop is almost everywhere very superior in yield and quality; barley is a fair average, and wheat, unless on favorable soils, is, at least, a tolerably good crop. With regard to the potato crop, the failure will not by any means be so considerable as the panic created by the first appearance of the blight led some persons to anticipate. The fine weather would appear to have reinvigorated the growth, and enabled the plant to throw off incipient disease.—*Newry Telegraph*.

LIMERICK.—On a fair and moderate calculation, three-fourths of the potatoes are safe. The real misfortune to the farmer is the distemper amongst cattle. It continues, I am sorry to say, with unabated virulence; when it once makes its appearance amongst dairy stocks, there appears to be no possibility of eradicating it. This is most disheartening to the farmer, as he has not only to suffer the loss of his valuable stock, but must allow his grass to remain idle.—*Evening Mail*.

RAIN WATER AND CHOLERA.—It has been fully ascertained, says the report of a French Medical Commission, both at Paris and elsewhere, that rain water is a prophylactic of cholera, and that this disease has never proved an epidemic in any city where rain water is exclusively used. Galveston in Texas, a newspaper of that place says, affords the strongest possible evidence of the truth of this statement.—*New York Evangelist*.

CURIOUS RELIC.—A Hebrew Bible, now in the possession of the Rev. Eugene Murphy, R.C.C., Tralee, was found within the last week, about four feet from the surface of the Glen of Drumultin, near Seartaglin, in this county. The discovery was made by boys. The Glen, which is wild, covered with furze, and not very accessible, has many historical traditions associated with it. Its popular name, Gloun-an-aifrioin (Glen of the Mass) indicates that it was the scene of Catholic worship at the period when those penal enactments, now happily repealed, disgraced the statute book. The Bible is in good preservation, and

perfect, except that the first chapter of Genesis is wanting. Judging from its general appearance, it would seem to be the German edition of John Leusden and J. Athias, published about the year 1645.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Devlin.—Among the passengers in the *Asia*, which sailed for Liverpool last week, was the Rev. Dr. Devlin, one of the Delegates from the Irish Catholic University, who returns to Ireland on matters connected with his mission. He will return in the course of a few months.—*Boston Pilot*.

Ebenezer Perry, Mayor of Albany, died in that city on Thursday morning last, after a brief illness. His disease was Cholera Morbus.

The potato rot is prevailing to an alarming extent in Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. No more than half a crop is expected.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 516, an increase of 26 over the previous week; 17 cases of cholera are reported among the diseases.—*Id.*

The total number of deaths in Buffalo by cholera, during the month of August, was 368—an average of about eleven a day.

THE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—The steamer *Atlantic* came in collision with the Propeller *Steamboat Ogdenburg*, and four hundred lives were lost!—That's nothing, and will be considered as nothing by the community, so long as they continue to think that the sole end of the creation of man is, to allow him, to accumulate the almighty dollars. So long as the worship of gold continues to subvert the worship of God, so long shall we have this reckless disregard of life. So long will contractors build card-houses to tumble upon their first possessors—so long will machinists make boilers and engines to sell for speed, not use; so long will rash, and totally incompetent men (because they can be had cheap) be employed to take charge of human freight. Surely it is time to put an end to this. But how? Alas! the evil lies not on the surface, it is a deep and gurgulous sore. The Public School system teaches no religion—those mixed in them become infidels—wealth their God, for the pleasure it brings. What is it that causes the steamboat collisions, or burtings, or running off railway tracks? The worship of the almighty dollar. Why is money worshipped? Because in our Public Schools, no other end or object is taught. Make money—money, money, honestly if you can, but make money. Such is the whole sum and substance of our teaching. It is for this we are taught grammar, arithmetic, and geography, it would be far better that we were left untaught. The accounts that we have of accidents, North, West, East, and South, renders it imperative that some legislation should be had on the subject. Why should there not be a board of examiners, before whom captains, conductors, and engineers should come? This or some measure like it, is absolutely necessary, but there is more beyond. We must educate our people in such a manner that they may be led to know that there is another world, that there is something beyond dollars and cents, and that happiness can be enjoyed even though others are before us in the race for gold.—*Catholic Instructor*.

RECOVERY OF LOST MONEY.—A very curious case of recovery of money missing from the mail for several months has just been brought to notice. It was that of a letter put into the mail at Sharpsburg, Md., addressed to Mr. George Watters, flour commission merchant in Georgetown, D. C., enclosing one thousand dollars in bank notes of larger or smaller amount. Of that letter nothing had been heard since its failure to arrive at its destination, until Wednesday morning last, when it arrived at its destination, (Mr. Watters, in Georgetown,) from the Richmond Post office, with the endorsement of the Postmaster of that city, that it had come in an envelope, without postmark or anything but the address. The package was addressed to Mr. Watters, with a contrite letter purporting to be from a person concerned in taking it. The contents (the bank notes) had, by moisture of water, become so matted together, that it will be difficult to count and separate them; but with care we suppose it may be done.—*Baltimore Sun*.

TWO SABBATHS.—At Westerly, R. I. is presented the very singular feature of two Sabbaths every week. Almost one-half of the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who keep Saturday with great sacredness, and on no account will do any work. The remainder observe Sunday as a holy day, and as studiously avoid all labor. The result is that on Saturday a portion may be seen going to church, a part of the stores are closed, and some of the factories are short-handed or closed entirely. On Sunday the same thing is to be observed. A part are engaged in worship and acts of devotion, while their neighbors are busily at work, and public worship is disturbed by the din of business and the noisy bustle of the crowd. Both parties appear strictly conscientious, and live peaceably together, although the partial observations of two days is very annoying and inconvenient.—*Boston Journal*.

"REACTION AGAINST THE MAINE LAW."—A violent reaction against this celebrated law has already set in, even in the State where it originated. One Neal Dow, its author, was put up for governor, and received only 652 votes whilst his opponent Mr. Chandler, a professed Anti-Maineist got 14,513. The *New York Herald* says:—"This is the first and only State in which the Maine liquor law has been contested at the polls. On the former occasion, the fanatics carried everything by fright, but a reaction has set in. Their original man, Neal Dow, whom they formerly elected Mayor—but never will again—has been now beaten out of sight for Governor; and there is a majority against Hubbard, the second man that they fell back upon, so that the election is thrown into the Legislature—and thus far they have been frustrated. Hubbard had only 25,000 votes—the combined voters of the anti-fanatical democrats—and the whigs amount to 31,500; thus giving a majority of 6,500 against him. It is averred that there is a majority for the law in the Legislature. That remains to be tried. The tide is turned, and it will be seen whether the majority is not merely nominal, and whether it will not go with the crowd when it comes to the pinch. The majority of the people, by a "pressure from without," will soon change the majority within; and we would not be surprised if the present Legislature should repeal the law as soon as it meets."

EDUCATION IN THE U. STATES.—We learn from the *Louisville Courier* of a late date, "That the price of pork has caused the farmers throughout the West to bestow as much care and attention upon their pigs, as they do upon their children."—*Hail Columbia*.

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1852.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported that the first Session of the new Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person upon Her Majesty's return from her Highland tour, about the second week in November. The game of the present Ministry seems to be to put off the evil day—when they shall be called upon to give a full and explicit explanation of their financial policy—as long as possible; for this, the meeting of Parliament has been postponed from the third week in October till the middle of November; for this too, it is announced that the autumnal session will be but of short duration; and thus the worthy Chancellor of the Exchequer will be spared the painful task of opening his Budget until after Easter; by this dodge a six-months' continuance in office is secured to the present occupiers. But though the Derby Ministry may stave off for a time the dangers which threaten it from without, there are dangers from within which seriously menace its vitality; it is, if report may be believed, a house divided against itself, for there are in the cabinet men who cannot, like Mr. D'Israeli, swallow their own words, and violate all their pledges made when in opposition. There are a few "wrong-headed and strong-willed gentlemen," as the *Liverpool Albion* terms them, who are disposed to "still insist upon a literal fulfilment of the promise to return to Protection." These "wrong-headed men" cannot be brought to understand why they should formally give the lie to all their former professions of political faith, and to their oft-repeated, and solemnly-made, promises to the agriculturists, for the sake of keeping Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli in, and Sir James Graham and the leading Peelites out, of office. "Mr. D'Israeli," we are informed upon the authority of the *Liverpool Albion*, "strives to stem the torrent of their folly, and to evade their pertinacious madness; but it is supposed that the end will be the summary ejection from office of these troublesome and obstinate adherents of the impossible." Clearly, men with these antiquated notions of honor, and with such a scrupulous regard for truth, are quite unfitted to be members of a Derby Government; what England wants in her rulers is a more than "forty parson power" power of hypocrisy, and a fifty evangelical power "of quibbling, shuffling, and equivocating."

Hardly has the Fishery dispute been closed, ere another "speck of war is to be seen looming on the horizon." "Guano" and the "Lobos Islands" have taken the place of "Cod fish," and the "Bay of Fundy," and the British Government will soon be able to boast that it has been as false to its engagements with a friendly government on the shores of the South Pacific, as it has been recreant to the duties which it owes to its own subjects and colonists on those of the North Atlantic; we say this because we know that in the "Guano" as in the "Fishery" question, the Derby Ministry will tamely succumb to the demands of the American Government. The story of the present dispute is shortly this:

Off the coast of Peru, between the sixth and eighth degrees of South Latitude, and at a distance of from 15 to 40 miles, lie two barren, uninhabitable islands, called the "Hither," and "Further Lobos." Though destitute of vegetation, these islands are of immense value in a commercial point of view, from the enormous deposits of Guano which have been allowed to accumulate for ages on their barren surface. Peru claims these islands as her's, on the grounds of discovery, contiguity, long recognised dominion, and such occupancy as the nature of the case admits; Great Britain has, by allowing her merchant ships to be seized for trespass, and by official documents, formally recognised the claim of the Peruvian Government, actuated perhaps as much by the desire of obtaining a monopoly of the Guano trade, as by any regard to the merits of the case; the American Government for its part, desirous of securing for its merchant ships a share of the lucrative Guano traffic, disavows the pretensions of the Peruvian Government, and puts forward a claim on the part of the master of an American schooner to have been the discoverer of the "Lobos Islands" in the year 1833—though, as if to prove the unwarrantableness of this claim on the part of Brother Jonathan, these islands are to be found laid down, and under the names which they still bear, in Spanish charts made upwards of a century ago—and in spite of the fact that, at page 185 of Commodore Anson's voyage round the world in 1740-1-2-3-4, mention of these islands, by their Spanish names—"Lobos de la Mar," and "Lobos de Tierra"—is expressly made; facts which do seem to militate against the claims of the American ship-master. However, the American Government feels the importance of obtaining the right for its citizens to ship the Guano without paying tribute to a weak government in South America, and will not allow itself to be baffled by any abstract ideas of right and wrong; what the Yankees want they must have, and the Derby Ministry are not the men to show a bold front in opposition to the demands of the powerful; hence fresh disputes, more negotiations, and new triumphs for the Yankees, but additional humiliation to Great Britain.

The conduct of the jury in finding a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the heroes of the Sixmilebridge massacre is criticised, and severely commented upon by the Protestant press. The *Catholic Standard* has an admirable article in reply, in which he argues that it was impossible for the jury, upon consideration of the evidence laid before them, to arrive at any other conclusion as to the nature of the crime. The essential difference between "Manslaughter" and "Murder" is deliberate malice: where this ingredient is wanting, to kill is but "Manslaughter," perhaps "Justifiable Homicide;" but where it is present there can be no doubt that "Wilful Murder" is the only designation which can fitly be applied to the taking of the life of a fellow creature. Now, upon the inquest, the "deliberate malice" of the soldiers was clearly proven: it was sworn to by one witness, a most unwilling witness against the military, that, in conveying the voters from Limerick, he distinctly heard the soldiers saying, one to another, "that they hoped it would not be necessary for them to draw the charges from their muskets on their return to barracks," thus implying that they did hope that they might have the opportunity of discharging their muskets upon their fellow-subjects. This evidence was not contradicted; the counsel for the soldiers did not even attempt to shake it: how then could the jury reject it, and how, accepting it, could they find any verdict save that of "Wilful Murder," against the inhuman entertainers of such a brutal blood-thirsty hope? Much stress is also laid by the *Catholic Standard* upon the fact, as recorded in evidence, that the officer in command of the troops did his best to restrain his men from firing—thence he argues that there could have been no necessity for firing. "The key" says the *Standard* "to the violent temper manifested by the soldiery, may possibly be discovered in the events connected with the city of Limerick election, which preceded that of Clare, and at which the military received, most improperly, some rough usage." The *Spectator*, though endeavoring to find an excuse for the conduct of the soldiery in re-loading, and firing upon a fleeing mass, evidently condemns the calling out of the military at all: they had no business there; the employment of them was a great mistake. "According to accounts which seem likely enough, the men who were professedly under the protection of the soldiers were really in custody. Mr. Delmege, who appears to be a young man, and who called upon the military to aid him in the evolutions of the day, seems to have made them an instrument for carrying voters to the poll against their will, and in accordance with his own." This is the true statement of the case. Like convicts, the "free and independent" were being driven by the soldiery to the polls, to vote against their consciences for the support of a grinding and loathsome system of landlord and ecclesiastical tyranny: the populace expressed their indignation in no very measured terms, and were doubtless guilty of violence against the escort, though not to any serious amount: the soldiers, smarting under the recollection of the ill-treatment received a few days before at the city of Limerick election, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the excited crowd before them: without waiting for orders from their commanding officers—nay, in violation of his remonstrances—they fired—re-loaded, and fired again upon the now utterly discomfited, and fleeing mass of men, women, and children. It is this stopping to re-load and firing again, long after all danger of violence from the populace, or appearance of danger, was completely at an end, that constitutes the blackest feature in the affair; if the first discharge was in self-defence, the second was an act of brutal and cowardly murder—a disgrace to the discipline of the British army—and an outrage to humanity. But it was in the sacred cause of Protestant ascendancy; it will therefore go unpunished: the blood of the victims of the Sixmilebridge massacre will still continue to cry out to heaven for vengeance; and vengeance will, must, come at last, for the Lord sleepeth not, and His ears are open to hear the cry of the desolate and oppressed. His Lordship the Bishop of Killaloe, has caused a solemn High Mass to be offered up for the spiritual repose of the murdered men. Upwards of 4,000 persons are said to have been present, amongst whom were many of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland. This has still further increased the rage of the Protestant enemies of Catholic Erin.

The news of the harvest is favorable, and the potato crops are said to be turning out pretty well after all. Great complaints are made all over the United Kingdom of the want of labor, consequent upon the daily increasing rush to the Australian Ophir.

The progress of the cholera is creating much alarm in Europe. In Russian Poland the disease is raging fearfully. The population of Warsaw has been reduced from 164,000 to 160,000; the deaths are about 200 daily; upwards of one-half of the cases terminated fatally.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found true bills for manslaughter against the owner, captain, and engineers of the steamboat *Henry Clay*, declaring that said persons, by their misconduct and neglect, had caused the deaths of divers persons on board the said steamboat.

The steamer *Africa* has arrived, but her budget of news is as barren as was that of her predecessor. Dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope up to the 3rd ult. have been received; their contents are unsatisfactory. The Kaffir chiefs continue to pillage the colonists under the very walls of Graham's Town. The Rifle Brigade shot 100 Kaffirs on the 24th July, and captured some powder and stores; and the Governor has rather sarcastically called upon the colonists to send him a deputation of fighting men, to give at least an appearance of sympathy with his operations.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

In treating this much vexed question we are sorely puzzled by the contradictory nature of the arguments put forward by its supporters. One man admires it because, in principle, it is new—another man, because it is old. One Horace Mann says—"the Maine Law is as great a discovery in morals as steam is in physics." Some other man assures us, that there is no new discovery in the matter at all; that it is but an extended application of the old principle involved in the present license system—that it prohibits entirely, instead of only partially, and that it is based upon the same principle as that on which all the existing laws, regulating and restricting the liquor traffic, are based. According to the latter, it is absurd to object to the "Maine Law" as an interference with the rights of property, when it differs in degree only, and not in kind, from the licensing laws, and proposes merely to do, thoroughly and effectually, what the other can at best do but partially and very imperfectly. Then again we are called upon to do honor to a new Yankee Messiah, called Neal Dow, or some such name, who has discovered a notable plan for redeeming man by Statute, and whose mission is destined quite to eclipse that of an obsolete Galilean reformer, once in high repute, but now far behind the requirements of an enlightened and progressive age, though well enough suited for the dark times in which he lived. Thus we have two sets of arguments to deal with, and though, of course, one must be false, it strikes us as a singular fatality attending the "Maine Law" men, that in both their arguments they are perfectly wrong.

The principle of the "Maine Liquor Law" is not new in the sense in which Mr. Horace Mann intends—neither is it old in the sense of those who attempt to draw an analogy between the prohibitory clauses of the "Maine Liquor Law" and the restricting clauses of the license laws. It is not new—for the principle of sumptuary laws is as old as ignorance and barbarism. There is no country in which, at some period, sumptuary laws have not been enacted, soon however to be repealed, because not enforceable: they have ever been the favorite resource of ignorant, incompetent, and dishonest statesmen. Articles of dress, and articles of diet, long beards, and short breeches, have, in turn, been made the subjects of legislative interference. A King of England—"a most dread Sovereign"—launched his thunders against the pestilential fumes of the good creature tobacco. In our days the Chinese have enacted, and vainly attempted to put in force a "Maine Law" against the growth, importation or sale of opium—nay, the savages of Australia have a "Maine Law" of their own, which prohibits the use of Emu flesh, and of certain other luxuries, to women, and to young men before their front teeth are knocked out. In so far as the "Maine Liquor Law" is a sumptuary law—that is a law imposing restrictions upon the use of an article of luxury, not *malum per se*, for other than revenue purposes—it is but a feeble and clumsy imitation of the most feeble and clumsy legislative enactments of the most ignorant and barbarous ages. Neither is the principle of the "Maine Liquor Law" old, as recklessly assumed by those who attempt to argue from the right of the State to exact the payment of a license fee from the dealer in liquors, to the right of the State to prohibit the traffic altogether, and who assert that if the State has the right to place certain restrictions upon, it must needs have the right to prohibit altogether, the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

These men, leaving out of sight the sole object of these restrictions, argue as if the right to manufacture, import, or sell liquor, were a right derived from the State, and that, consequently, the State has the same right to prohibit, as to impose restrictions upon, the liquor traffic. This is another false principle of the "Maineacs," which we hope we may be excused for alluding to at some length, as we find it often made use of by lecturers on the "Maine Liquor Law," both in, and out of, Parliament.

We contend that the right to manufacture, import or sell liquor, is not a right primarily derived from the State—that is, not a right of State creation, and which the State may therefore abrogate at its pleasure. Naturally a man has just as much right to manufacture, import or sell a cask of wine or beer, as he has to manufacture, import or sell a hoghead of sugar, a chest of tea, or any other article not *malum per se*. But the State has the right to raise a revenue upon all manufactured, imported, or merchantable commodities—whether they be sugar, tea, or spirituous liquors. Acting upon this universally recognised right, the State has, for revenue purposes, placed certain artificial restrictions upon the undoubted natural right of every man to make, import, or sell, that which is not *malum per se*: and these artificial restrictions, being of State creation, and of State imposition, the State has the right to enforce, relax, modify or remove altogether, as it sees best for the attainment of the sole object for which it has the right to impose them, viz.—the raising of a revenue from the imposition of a duty, or tax upon the manufacture, importation, or sale of articles not of primary necessity. But to attempt to argue from the right of the State to impose restrictions upon the liquor traffic for financial purposes, to the right of the State to prohibit the traffic altogether, for moral purposes, is pre-eminently absurd: it is an argument which convinces us only of the bad faith, or worse logic of those who employ it. As well might it be argued that the individual has no right to keep a horse, or drive a buggy, because the State exacts the payment of a tax from the owner of the horse and buggy; or that, because cab-drivers and carters in the streets of our city are compelled, by municipal regulations, to take out a license ere they can be allowed to ply for hire—the Corporation has the right to prohibit altogether the manufacture, importation, sale or hire of all cabs,

and other vehicles within the city. We do not overlook the fact that magistrates, in granting licenses for the sale of liquor, are, and ought to be, influenced by the moral fitness of the applicant for a liquor license, or that the holder of such a license is subjected to certain stringent police regulations, from which traders in other commodities are exempt. The same holds true of the licensed cab-driver and carter as well, whose conduct is strictly scrutinised, and whose fares even are regulated by laws, any violation of which exposes them to the loss of their license. This is quite proper, and is but a further confirmation of our proposition. Certain conditions are exacted from the licensed dealer in liquors, and from the licensed cab-driver or carter, from which other tradesmen are exempt, because a secondary effect of the financial system—which imposes upon all the community the obligation of paying a license fee ere they can sell liquors, or ply for hire—is, to make the condition of the licensed dealer, cab-driver, and carter, better than it would have been had no such financial system been in existence. Though intended solely for the purpose of raising a revenue—in operation, the license system acts as a protective duty, by securing to the licensed dealer, cab-driver, and carter, a monopoly in their traffic; the licensed dealer is thus benefitted by the system, not in that he is permitted to sell, but in that all others are prohibited from selling. Being thus specially privileged and benefitted by the indirect action of certain financial regulations, the State has the right to exact that the person so privileged and benefitted shall submit to certain police regulations, from which others not so privileged or benefitted are, of right, exempt. By bearing in mind then the fact that the sole reason upon which the State can claim the right to impose restrictions upon the liquor traffic, or exact the payment of a license fee from the liquor seller, cab-driver, or carter, are reasons of financial policy, we see at once the absurdity of the pretensions of the "Maine Liquor Law" men—that their pet law is but a more extended application of the principle upon which the license system is based. In truth there is no analogy betwixt them.

We should never stop were we to attempt to refute, one by one, the arguments of our "Maineacal" friends; there is not an old exploded fallacy, not a single worn-out, and oft-refuted sophism which they have not furnished up to do service in their cause; we should but exhaust our paper, our ink, and, we fear, the patience of our readers, were we to deal with them in detail and *seriatim*. We conclude, we must at least expose the fallacy of another of our opponent's arguments. We quote from an article, headed, "The way to put down all opposition to the Temperance cause"—from the pen of a Rev. Joel Fisk, formerly of Canada—and which we find in the *Montreal Witness*. After declaring "that Legislative Enactments must come in to give authority" to the Temperance cause—a statement which we utterly deny, as such authority can come only from God speaking through His Church, the writer continues—

"As believers in the Gospel have the protection of law and the aid of the civil arm in this enlightened land, in removing all hindrances to their worship, so let the friends of Temperance have like protection and aid."

Amen—say we heartily to this. Let them have like protection and aid from the civil arm, and *no more*. The duty of the State in Canada is simply the duty of non-interference—not to interfere itself, or to allow any one else to interfere, with any man's religious opinions. The civil arm protects every man in the free enjoyment of his religious opinions, leaving him free to worship God as he thinks fit, or free not to worship God at all if he likes that better; it prevents any man from enforcing his peculiar religious opinions upon his fellow-citizens, and whilst leaving all at liberty to make converts by moral suasion, if they can, it affords assistance, in the work of proselytising, to none—like protection and aid should be given by the civil arm to the Protestant Temperance men, and *no more*. No man should have it in his power to compel his brother to drink, or not to drink; and whilst every man should be left at full liberty to induce his fellow-citizen to take the Temperance pledge, the civil arm should afford assistance, in the work of proselytising, to none. But this would not satisfy Mr. Joel Fisk and his friends; it is not "like protection and aid" that they want; it is a legislative enactment to compel every man to adopt their peculiar views, and manner of living. Our author also cites the conduct of the Thersatha, or Persian Governor of Jerusalem, recorded 2 Esdras, 13 c., 21 v., who threatened to punish the merchants who exposed their wares for sale beneath the walls of the city on the Sabbath day; but our author must remember that in selling, or offering for sale at all, on the Sabbath day, without any reference to the quantity, or quality, of goods offered for sale, the merchants were violating the express commandment of God, and were therefore guilty of an act *malum per se*; unless he is prepared to maintain that the sale of alcohol-containing liquors is, always, and under all circumstances a breach of an express commandment of God, and therefore, without reference to the quantity or quality of the liquor sold, an act *malum per se*, we see not how he can find a precedent for his "Maine Liquor Law" in the conduct of Nehemiah. One more extract from Mr. Joel Fisk, and we must conclude. What will Catholics say to this?—

"Alcohol is a poison; the use of it as a beverage is injurious,—injurious to property—to health—to life; injurious to domestic peace—to public tranquillity—to all our best interests for time and eternity."

We admit that adulterated wine and adulterated brandy are highly injurious to the human system, in any quantities, but it is not in that they are wine and brandy, but in that they are *not* wine and brandy.—An objection valid against the adulterated, is worthless against the unadulterated, article, and furnishes us with an argument for severely punishing the fraudu-

lent dealer, but not for prohibiting the traffic of the honest trader. We agree with our writer also, that the abuse, or excess in the use, of alcoholic beverages is injurious to man-animal, and to man-spiritual, to his best interests in time, and in eternity; but because the abuse is bad, it does not follow that the use is evil, or that we should pronounce that cursed which the Lord Himself hath blessed. When called upon to pass unqualified condemnation upon the use of alcohol, we cannot but remember that Jesus Christ made use of alcohol-containing beverages, and that never by precept or example did He teach us to look upon all alcohol-containing beverages as essentially evil; nay, if we have read the sacred records aright, it seems to us that "The Lord Jesus the night in which He was betrayed" took wine—an alcohol-containing beverage—and blessed it.—How, then, at the bidding of this Mr. Joel Fisk, can we pronounce that accursed which the Lord Himself hath blessed? Remembering then these things, and knowing that the Son of God, when about to suffer the bitter agony of the cross for man's redemption would not have used alcohol-containing beverages if the use of them were evil, "injurious to health, to life, to our best interests for time and eternity," we cannot but look on the above denunciation of the "use" of alcohol-containing beverages as a highly dangerous, a most blasphemous and damnable heresy.—And this is one reason why Catholics, zealous as they must always be in the cause of Temperance, can have no sympathy with the "Maine Liquor Law" men.

* Whether the alcoholic principle be obtained from the fruit of the vine, or from the barleycorn, can be of no material moral consequence. If alcohol derived from malt and by distillation, be evil, so is alcohol derived from the juice of the grape by the process of fermentation only—the difference is in quantity only—in degree, and not in kind, for the moral and physical effects of both are the same.

DR. BROWNSON AND THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement announcing the visit to our city of the above named justly celebrated philosopher, and sturdy champion of the Catholic Church; when we remind them also that the visit of the learned gentleman is a visit of mercy, undertaken with a view to replenish the funds of one of our most praiseworthy charitable institutions, we shall have said enough to induce Catholics and Irishmen to give him a hearty, and a truly Irish welcome. Dr. Brownson is too well known to the Catholics of Montreal, and his reputation as lecturer is too firmly established amongst them for him to require any eulogy from us; but independently of the pleasure and profit to be derived from hearing our illustrious visitor, his audience will have the pleasure of knowing that, whilst benefitting themselves, they are, at the same time, contributing towards the support of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum—the home of the homeless—the place of refuge for the abandoned—where the outcast is gathered in—and where friends and protectors are found for those who are desolate, and have none to help them.

There are many monuments of Catholic piety in Montreal, many a striking proof is there throughout North America, that Irishmen have lost none of that zeal for their holy religion, that noble impetuosity in works of charity and mercy, for which they are so renowned in every clime, beneath every sun. Many a Catholic church on this continent rears its cross-surmounted steeple proudly to the skies—many a portal is open wide for the reception of the poor, the sick and weary, to attest the liberality of the hard working Catholic Irishman, the modest, unassuming, yet ardent piety of Ireland's humble sons and daughters. Not by the rich, not by the great ones of the earth, have these things been done—these temples erected to the honor of the Most Highest. No; the rich and powerful have given of their substance to the world, and the things of this world: they have laid out rail-roads—made investments in canal shares, and devised lines of electric telegraph—whilst poor Paddy has been content to take out stock in heaven. It is by him, by his hard earned wages, by the sweat of his brow, and the work of his horny hands, that the land has been covered with churches and charitable asylums, and that thus a great part of the continent of North America has been redeemed from the reproach of worse than heathen ignorance and depravity. To the stranger, ignorant of the causes of the rapid growth of Catholic Churches on this continent, this may appear the language of fulsome adulation; to those who are acquainted with the facts, it will seem to sin by falling short of the truth, by being too feeble a tribute of praise to a class of men whose firm attachment to the faith of their fathers has been rewarded with cruel persecution at home, and alas! has been but too often slightly spoken of, and poorly appreciated in the land of their exile.

Amongst these works of Catholic charity and mercy, the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of Montreal stands proudly conspicuous. Undertaken with the view of providing an asylum for Irish orphans, this work was commenced in a humble reliance that God would provide means, and was continued, and at last brought to a happy completion, by the efforts of the St. Patrick's congregation, directed and encouraged by the admonitions and noble example of the clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church. Since then it has been sustained by the voluntary contributions of the same congregation; but alas! the Irish congregation are not wealthy; their means are small—the demands upon them frequent and great. It is to assist them in their labors, to relieve them of a portion of the burden, that the present appeal to the charitable is made; and it is with a view of furthering this design that Dr. Brownson has kindly consented to employ his splendid talents, and unrivalled eloquence in the cause of a Catholic, and Irish charity. We pray to God that his efforts may be crowned

with success, and that the sum collected on Wednesday evening may go a long way towards enabling the committee of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum to meet the requirements of the inclement season that is already fast approaching.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the safe return to their native land of Mgr. Prince, Bishop of the newly created See of St. Hyacinthe, and Mgr. LaRocque, Coadjutor Bishop elect of this Diocese. These ecclesiastics, it will be remembered, were the bearers of the decrees of the Provincial Council to the Holy Father. After about ten months sojourn in Europe, their Lordships left Liverpool on the 5th inst., by steamer *Pacific*, and after a speedy passage of ten days they arrived at New York on Saturday last, and in town on Wednesday morning. The same evening their Lordships, accompanied by the Bishop of Montreal, started for Quebec.

The Bishop of Toronto passed through Montreal on Tuesday, on his way to his Episcopal city. His Lordship is about to visit Cincinnati, where he has been solicited to conduct the exercises of a "spiritual retreat."

His Lordship the newly consecrated Bishop of Fredericton, was expected at St. John's on the 11th inst. Great preparations for his reception had been made by the Catholics of the diocese.

The report of Lord Elgin's return to England is generally credited. The *Transcript* says:—"Lord Elgin will go home, not invidiously recalled, but as a matter of course, after the expiration of the customary term of duty, at the close of the present session." The Governorship has been offered to Lord Harris, Governor of Jamaica, and should he decline it, Mr. Higginson, Private Secretary to Lord Metcalfe, is spoken of by our cotemporary as successor to our present Governor.

DR. CHISHOLM, R. A.

The friends of Dr. Chisholm, of the R. A., will learn, with regret, that his term of service in Canada having expired, the gallant veteran is about to leave our shores. The *Herald*, and the *Gazette*, and the other journals of Montreal, are loud in their regrets at this gallant old officer's departure. We copy the following valedictory notice from the *Pilot*:—

"This esteemed veteran, being about to leave Montreal, and return to England, a deputation of our most influential citizens, personal friends of the gallant old soldier, waited upon him, on Thursday last, with a suitable valedictory address. Amongst others composing the deputation, we noticed His Honor Chief Justice Rolland, His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Justice Guy, several of the most prominent members of the Corporation, and many other highly respectable citizens. The address, which was deservedly complimentary, was read by His Honor the Mayor, and referred to the gallant and meritorious services of the Doctor; his unusually prolonged term of service; the respect and esteem every where cherished for him; and the deep regret occasioned by his recall, especially in this city, where he has so long resided, and is so extensively known. The worthy veteran appeared to be much affected by the unexpected and unusual compliment paid to him, and replied to the address in a very feeling manner, with the brevity and frankness of a soldier, but at the same time with the elegance and polish of a scholar.

"Dr. Chisholm entered the service on St. Andrew's day, 1813, and has therefore nearly completed his 39th year of service. He is, moreover, entitled to two years additional service for "Waterloo". The following summary of his services is extracted from "Hart's Army List":—

"Mr. Chisholm served in the campaign of 1815 including Waterloo, and the capture of Paris.—Was engaged in both rebellions of Upper Canada, accompanied several naval expeditions against the Brigands on Lake Ontario and among the Thousand Islands, and served in the gun boats, with the Marines and Indians, during the attack and surrender of Mill Point. Was the only medical officer of the regular force in the field, and a volunteer during the sharp conflict with the Rebels and Americans near Prescott, 13th Nov., 1838, where upwards of 80 of the small force were killed and wounded, including two officers who landed with the expedition. Received high commendation in the official communications of the Commander of the Forces, in admiration of his conduct, and for the valuable services he rendered on that occasion. The General Commanding-in-Chief directed "his congratulations" to be sent to Mr. Chisholm, with reference to his exertions in that affair, and the Master General expressed by minute, his "gratification" at conduct so creditable and honorable to him."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We have to return thanks for a work entitled "Une Autre Recompense de 1600 Louis," being a rejoinder to the questions of a Mr. Atkinson, to which we alluded some time ago. We have not space this week to give this excellent publication the attention which it deserves, both from its intrinsic worth, and the respect due to its author, the Rev. Mr. LaRocque, of St. John's. Next week we will do our best to give our readers some notion of its contents. In the meantime, we hope it may be extensively circulated, and carefully studied.

We have received the first number of the *British Canadian*, a Conservative Protestant Journal, published (semi-weekly) at Toronto, by Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.

Acknowledgments in our next.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—It is, I believe, an incontestible fact that Education—in other words the School question—is the grand question of the day. It is well that it should be so, for after all, it is the greatest, the most important subject that can come under human consideration. Even amongst the pagan nations of old times, the subject of Education was considered of vital importance, as affecting the best interests, the peace, and the stability of all communities. By them it was

regarded chiefly as a state engine to be employed solely for state purposes, to promote material prosperity, and to render nations "great, glorious and free," through the cultivation and development of individual intellect. In this point of view Education is still viewed by Protestants, that is to say by all who are Non-Catholics, and hence it is that in nearly all Protestant countries we find state-schools established, or in process of establishment. This is all very well for Protestants—of what sect soever they may be, and far be it from us to seek to hinder them from educating their children exclusively for the state; they are men and women who choose for themselves in all things—religion included—and why should they not have schools after their own hearts, and according to their own plans and purposes? But we, as Catholics, having nothing in common with them, except the air we breathe, the laws by which we are governed, and of course our common humanity—we also must assert our right to judge for ourselves, and to have our children educated according to our own ideas of propriety—Education has, with us, a very different signification from that which Protestants are pleased to give it.—With us it is a fact in the moral and spiritual order, and totally beyond the reach of all governments, in as much as it is neither more nor less than the *training up of the child in the way he should go*, and thereby fitting him to fulfil his high destiny by fitting him to become a citizen of heaven. Failing in this, we hold that education misses its aim, and is miserably perverted from its original purpose. Such being our belief, we cannot, without doing violence to our conscience, suffer our children to attend schools wherein they are taught every thing but the one thing needful, i.e., to love God and serve Him, and so work out their own salvation. It is, therefore, manifestly inconsistent with liberty of conscience to make us pay for the support of schools wherein we believe that faith and morals must be endangered; to tax us for the support of such schools is an intolerable and grievous injury. Let those pay for them who choose to make use of them, and let us pay our own money to support our own schools only. Catholics are every where in active opposition to State-schools, as far as themselves are concerned, and so they are bound to be, under pain of the most culpable disobedience, for "ROME HAS SPOKEN"—the Holy Father has denounced these mixed schools—therefore, we have no alternative; it is for us to hearken and to act accordingly. The supreme guardian of our faith—the successor of Peter—the pilot who is charged to conduct the vessel of the Church—he, in his heaven-inspired wisdom, has forbidden the children of the Church to be thus wantonly exposed to evil teaching, and to that evil communication which corrupts good morals, and it is for us to oppose this godless system to the fullest extent of our power. Every Catholic who sends his children to such schools acts in open violation of the solemn injunctions of the Church, expressed through her supreme head; and he who, not having children, yet encourages them by paying for their support, is also accessory to the sin that may be incurred by those (and I trust they are few in number) who do expose their children to the manifest danger of losing their faith.

We, Irish Catholics, have been for ages engaged in a mortal struggle with the greedy vampire that sucks away the life-blood of the people—that monstrous anomaly, the Established Church in Ireland; and yet these State-schools are a much more intolerable burden to us, in as much as they far more endanger the faith of our children. The Church Establishment was totally innocuous in Ireland, for it was, from the very beginning, an abomination and an eye-sore to the people—its power of doing harm was therefore contemptible, and though it impoverished and tormented, it could never do aught to eradicate the old faith which is the life and soul of the Irish people. Not so with these State-schools which are, beyond all doubt, the most insidious plan ever devised by the arch-enemy for the ruin of souls. In them the poison is so gradually administered, and so mixed up with human knowledge, that the victim—young and incapable of thought or reflection—is irretrievably ruined before he deems himself in danger.

It is true that we, the Catholics of Lower Canada, have schools of our own, as of right we should, being the great bulk of the population; but we freely accord to our Protestant fellow-citizens the privilege of having their own schools managed in whatever way they please. Now, our brethren in Upper Canada are the minority, and they are nobly resisting the ill-advised attempt to force the State-schools upon them. Are we then to stand tamely by and see them battling unaided against the common foe? No, let us manifest our sympathy with them—let us raise our voices in their behalf, and demand for them that same privilege which we, being the vast majority in Lower Canada, do willingly give to the Protestant sectaries here. It is time that we should come forward, one and all, and call upon the Legislature to leave our brethren in Upper Canada free to educate their children in the faith of the Church, which they cannot be if they are compelled to pay for State-schools. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto is at the head of this vigorous movement in Upper Canada. Shall we not come to the rescue, and get up petitions simultaneously all over the country, demanding this right—it is no boon—for our brethren who are not so fortunate as ourselves?

I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully, &c., HIBERNICUS.

Montreal, September 21st, 1852.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR—The following statements, as corroborative of the rapid increase of Catholicity on this continent, may prove not uninteresting to your readers, or unworthy of being recorded in the columns of the True Witness. On the 30th of August the cornerstone of a Catholic Church was laid by the Bishop of Dubuque, in a small town on the western bank of the Mississippi, called Lyons. Now, Sir, mark: last year there were only five Catholic families in this village; to-day, there are no less than ninety families, willing and able to contribute to the good work of building a temple to the Lord of Hosts. Facts like these are stronger in proof of the vitality of the Church in America, than all the tirades of fifty Nick Kirwans are against it.—Yours, &c., M. R.

Clinton County, Iowa, Sept. 8th, 1852.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

After a lengthy debate, and frequent adjournments, Mr. Brown's amendments to Mr. Hincks' Resolutions on the "Clergy Reserves" were negatived by large majorities, and subsequently the original Resolutions,

as proposed by Mr. Hincks, were adopted with the substitution of the words "difference of opinion" for the word "collision," to which many members objected, as threatening and insulting to the Imperial Government. On Monday the Hon. John Young stated, from his place in the house, that he had resigned the office of Executive Councillor and Commissioner of Public Works, and that he had received permission from His Excellency to make such explanations as were necessary. For this purpose the Hon. gentleman read a letter which he had addressed on the 18th inst. to the Hon. A. Morin, from which it appeared that considerable difference of opinion as to the propriety of pursuing a "retaliatory policy" towards the United States—by "charging a higher toll on American than on Canadian vessels, and their cargoes in passing through the Welland canal—and by levying a higher rate of duties on certain articles, than the same articles would be chargeable with if imported by the Gulf of St. Lawrence"—existed between the Hon. J. Young and his colleagues. As a friend of Free Trade Mr. Young became a member of the Government—as a conscientious friend of Free Trade still, he felt it his duty to tender his resignation, when called upon to make a sacrifice of principle, which, had he known that it would be required of him, would have prevented his becoming a member of the government.

On the same day, the Ministry gave notice of the introduction of a "Representation," and a "Registration Bill." On Tuesday evening, Mr. Hincks explained, on behalf of the Government, in regard to the resignation of Mr. Young. He stated that he believed the policy the Government intended to adopt, to be a truly Canadian one, and one that would place Canada in a position to negotiate for reciprocity with the United States. He said he would pledge his reputation upon its success. He stated that there were no other differences between the Ministry and Mr. Young, than upon commercial policy.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. Morin presented a return to an address for statements relative to the public deposits, and the public debts; also a return to an address for correspondence on the subject of separate Common Schools, between the Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Five hundred copies of each were ordered to be printed.

An Address to the Queen was passed without opposition, and amid cheers, on the subject of the Fisheries, expressing thanks for the Imperial aid afforded in their protection, and praying Her Majesty not to give up any rights ceded by the Americans in the Convention of 1818, except in connection with the general system of reciprocity.

Mr. Chaveau said, in answer to Mr. Turcotte, that it was not the intention of the Ministry to introduce a Bill this session to alter the Lower Canada School Law.

Mr. Mongenais introduced a Bill to amend the Seigneurial Tenure.

Mr. Hincks rose in his place, and moved the postponement of the Orders of the Day, in consequence of the necessary new Ministerial arrangements. He stated that the Commission of Public Works had been offered to Mr. Cartier, but that that gentleman had declined to accept it, on the ground that if the Legislative Council were made elective, he would require a property qualification of £2000 in real estate from each member, and that this was a condition the Government could not consent to accede to. In other particulars, Mr. Cartier agreed with the policy of the Government. The motion was carried and the house adjourned.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Guibault's beautiful grounds, at the head of Blenny Street, were, during the whole of Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst., thronged with visitors, attracted by the autumnal show of fruits, flowers and vegetables of the Montreal Horticultural Society. The weather, although cool for the season, was propitious, and the company appeared to us to be more numerous than on any previous exhibition; we were sorry, however, to remark a very decided falling off in the number, if not in quality, of the specimens of garden and orchard cultivation exhibited. With the exception of the Dahlias—of which there was a very fine collection—we noticed nothing in the Flower department worthy of remark. Among the fruits were some splendid specimens of Grapes—hot-house and open culture—Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Melons; but, as we have said, they were fewer in number than at previous autumn shows. One very fine Pine-Apple we also remarked. It was, we believe, from Mr. Atkinson's garden at Quebec. The vegetables of every description were creditable, and a few of the specimens exceedingly fine.—The Admirable band of the 20th Regiment was in attendance, during the exhibition, and by their sweet strains added greatly to the pleasure of the promenade.—*Herald*.

A man named Le Claire, in the village, last night, was stabbed in the abdomen and other parts of his body so severely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. We abstain from reflecting on the supposed authors of this serious outrage, during the pendency of the legal investigation of it.—*Ottawa Argus*, Sept. 16.

A great fire has occurred at Bytown, by which property to the amount of £3,000 has been destroyed; about two-thirds of this are covered by the Assurance.

Died.

At Longueuil, on the 23rd inst., Mr. John McVoy, aged 39 years.—*May his soul rest in peace.*

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock a. m., from his late residence to the Parish Church of Long Point.

BROWNSON'S LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Dr. BROWNSON has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE for the BENEFIT of St. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, in the CITY CONCERT-HALL, Bonsecours Market, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

Subject—CHARITY and PHILANTHROPY. LECTURE TO COMMENCE AT 8 P.M. Sept. 16, 1852.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 29.—It is officially announced that the wheat harvest of this year will be equal to a fair ordinary average, and superior even by 25 per cent. in those departments which supply a great portion of the corn consumed in France.

Louis Napoleon has already commenced his proposed reduction of the army. By a decree issued from the palace of St. Cloud yesterday, the 36 picked companies existing in the three regiments of Marines have been suppressed.

The *Moniteur* publishes the resolutions adopted by the Councils-General of the departments of the Eure, Ile-et-Vilaine, Upper Saone, and Var. They are favorable to the stability of the Government of Prince Louis Napoleon. The address of the Council-General of the Two Sevres, over which the Marquis de Larochejacquein presided, does not demand the re-establishment of the Empire, but it is couched in such terms of praise of the President's Government that it may be regarded as an equivalent to the expression of that opinion.

CAMBRAI.—*Le Courier du Nord* relates the following episode of the religious fêtes at Cambrai.

"The seven or eight persons who had charge of presenting the banner of Valenciennes to the City of Cambrai, were going to pay the homage of their respect to the Archbishop of that Diocese, when they met on the steps of the cathedral with his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, to whom they presented the expression of their veneration. The illustrious English Prelate had a short conversation with our co-citizens, during which—having had the opportunity of showing them his archiepiscopal ring—"This ring," said he to them, "has been given to me by the Metropolitan Clergy of Paris: it is that which the holy Archbishop Afire had on his finger when he received the mortal wound on the barricades of the Insurrection." That allusion to the devotedness of the illustrious martyr deeply moved all those present.

SPAIN.

The Queen is stated in the *Gaceta Militar* of the 24th ult., to be undoubtedly in an interesting state.

ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* having made certain observations, some time ago, on the protest of the Bishops of Savoy against the civil marriage bill, and declared its opinion that the French clergy would never have gone such lengths, M. Chamousset, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Chambéry, has addressed a letter on the subject to the *Official Gazette of Savoy*, in which he declares that the *Constitutionnel* has quite mistaken the spirit in which the protest was conceived. He says:—

"The Bishops have not disapproved the conduct of those who meant to fulfil the prescriptions of the civil law before or after the Catholic marriage. They have only threatened those with the ecclesiastical censure who, being born and educated in the Catholic Church, shall think it sufficient to contract a purely civil marriage before the judge of the district or the syndic without taking into account the decree of the most holy council of Trent, which declares every marriage null and void that is not celebrated before the curate of the parties in the presence of two witnesses."

The following letter has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Archbishop of Chambéry, dated Rome, the 14th:—"Monseigneur—The particular esteem which I feel for you makes it an agreeable task for me on all occasions to correspond with you. This esteem is inspired by the knowledge which I have of the great zeal with which you have shown yourself to be animated for the interest of religion and of the Church in the midst of the painful trials with which both one and the other have been long afflicted in your kingdom. We have lately seen a certain proof of your pastoral solicitude, as well as that of the honorable Bishops, your suffragans, in the declaration which you have collectively published on the subject of the unfortunate Marriage Bill, which has given rise in the Parliament of Turin to such warm discussion, and with a result as injurious to the Church as unworthy of a Catholic nation. In that document, as well as in that published for the same purpose by the Piedmontese episcopacy, His Holiness had been happy to see the unanimous accord of the venerable episcopal body, in perfect conformity with the views of the chief of the Catholic Church relative to a project which could not fail to excite his strongest reprobation from the moment when it was contemplated. It is pleasing to me to repeat on this occasion the assurance of the high esteem with which I am, &c."

A letter from Rome of the 20th states that the fête of the 15th was celebrated with great pomp in that city by the French residents and army.

AUSTRIA.

We read in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfort:—"The Pope has just named the Prince Archbishop of Prague and the Prince Archbishop of Breslau, Apostolic Inspectors of the Religious Orders in Austria. The question of reform of the religious Orders and Convents is thus solved. The statutes of several Orders will be considerably modified, and all will return to their connexion with the General of the Order in Rome. During last summer, the Pope had sent to Vienna Mgr. Amatori, to examine personally the state of the convents and religious Orders. After having visited the convents of Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary, Mgr. Amatori returned to Rome to make the report to the Pope, adding to it several propositions. We learn that those propositions were submitted to the Apostolic Inspectors to be examined by them, and receive their suggestions. Until the de-

finite resolutions are sanctioned, the religious Orders received were recommended to follow exactly the rule which was given to them.

PERSIA.

We have intelligence from Tabreez to the 31st July. Cholera morbus of the most malignant type is raging in its vicinity, as well as at Sooldooz and Song Boulak, notwithstanding the prevalence of unusually cold weather. In and about Oroomiya, upwards of 3,000 souls have been carried away by it.

INDIA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the military circles of the North-West by Sir Colin Campbell's resignation of the Peshawur command, an event attributed to that General's impatience of the interference of the Board of Administration in the military affairs of the frontier.

Our latest news from Rangoon extend to the 22d of June only. Accounts extending a fortnight later are due and hourly expected.

The health of our troops in Birmah continues excellent. The rains at Rangoon have not been as yet disagreeably heavy, and the temperature appears lower for the time of year than at most stations of India.

The cost of the Burmese expedition up to the 1st of July has been for the Bengal force alone as follows:—Commissariat, £58,000; ordnance, £60,000 marine, £65,000; general charge, £50,000; total, £233,000. To this is to be added the cost of the troops in extra batta, marching, allowance, &c., the expenses of the more numerous Madras contingent, and of the Bombay navy, and these items will swell the amount incurred, up to the 1st of July, to at least £50,000.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Advices have been received from Hobart Town direct to the 18th April last, which state that the gold region in the district of Fingal would no doubt ultimately prove productive, and withdraw a large number of the laboring population from the settled districts. The colonists were therefore seeking for the aid of convict labor, and the number of applications made to the Comptroller-General for such assistance are stated to be very large. Wheat was firm at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. flour from £15 10s. to £16 per ton.

THE CHOLERA.

The latest accounts from Germany state that the cholera has reached Königsberg, two fatal cases having occurred on the 26th. The Committee of Health has therefore been reconstituted, and has commenced the necessary arrangements for the reception and attendance of the sick. From Dantzic the accounts are to the 25th. The cholera had increased, and there were at that date from forty to fifty new cases daily. Formerly the disease was almost exclusively confined to the Altstadt and the Niederstadt; but it has now spread to other quarters of the town. Several cases had occurred among the higher classes of the inhabitants. From the first appearance of the disease to the 25th there had been 308 cases, of which 145 were fatal. The troops of the garrison had suffered more in proportion to their numbers than the civilians. In the town of Eosen there were seventy new cases on the 27th, of which 29 were fatal; on the same date there were 428 persons under treatment. In Miloslaw the disease had increased. In Zerkow and Smilowo the epidemic had shown itself, and also at Lissa, in the immediate neighborhood of Breslau.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* gives a gloomy description of the continued prevalence of the pest at Pleschen. The *Krvuz Zeitung* states, from Marienburg on the 26th, that the disease was still spreading there, and increasing in severity, especially in Weichselwerder and Nogatwerder. In the village of Nojau, of 350 inhabitants, 95 had died of the epidemic; in Tragheim, with 250 inhabitants, there had been 43 deaths; in Tannsee, 40; in Gross-Montau, 39; in Liessau, 21; in Schadwalde, 20; in Kunzendorf, 12.

A letter from Posen states that the Countess Stephanie Plater had just died suddenly at Warsaw, of cholera. Another letter, alluding to the ravage of cholera, states that the parts of Posen where the greatest number of deaths had occurred were those which were badly ventilated, and close to stagnant water. In one street thus situated, and which contained 1,000 inhabitants, 300 had died. The garrison had suffered but slightly.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th ult. announces that according to letters from Trebizond of the 3d, the cholera had just broken out with great violence at Azerbaidjan.

This painful scourge is rapidly approaching us. The diminution of its malignity in Poland is, it seems, but the prelude of its advent to nearer districts. It has already broken out in the Prussian territories, and in Posen and Magdeburgh, has been very malignant. In Posen, on the 24th ult., of 89 persons attacked, 36 had died. In Ostrowa, out of 407 cases, 187 had been fatal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government are constructing at Dover an artificial harbor for safety of shipping. It is to consist of a space of seven hundred acres, to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will at all times secure a depth of water from 30 to 42 feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be 90 feet wide at bottom, and 50 at top; the sides will be 18 feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling.

THE LATE INSULT TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The following letter appears in the *Hampshire Independent* of Saturday, August 27th, 1852:—

"To the Editor of the *Hampshire Independent*.
"Sir,—I beg permission, through the medium of your excellent journal, to express my thanks to a county magistrate for his letter, published in the *Independent* of the 7th ult., animadverting on the rude behavior of certain of the Canons of Winchester to myself, when I visited the Cathedral a few weeks since.

"A previous number of the *Independent* contained, I find, a notice of this affair, though not quite an accurate one. However, I do not think it worth while to be anxious for the correct report of any occurrence so usual as an insult to a Catholic Priest.

"I merely write to acknowledge the courtesy of the gentleman whose letter I have referred to, and to beg his acceptance of my gratitude for it.

"I enclose my card, and I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, your servant in Christ,

"A PRIEST OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.
"Blackheath, August 20, 1852.

"P. S.—I beg to say that the dress I wore at Winchester was the proper dress of a Catholic Priest in this country, and not the garb of a French student, which is entirely different. It is the only dress I wear or intend to wear, notwithstanding Lord Derby and his very interesting proclamation. Her Majesty's clergy are the only species of Ecclesiastics in England whom such emanations can be supposed to effect."

The ship *Veloc* has left Bristol for Melbourne, freighted with a large number of passengers and cargo for the all-absorbing gold diggings. The passengers numbered nearly 300. Emigration is taking place to a large extent from Bristol. Three thousand five hundred emigrants left Plymouth last week for Australia. In the Northumberland Mr. Philpots, son of the Bishop of Exeter, and the son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, with some Irish gentlemen, were among the passengers.

THE LAST OF THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Palace is now a desolate blank and in a few days every portion of the upper part will be taken away, hundreds of vans being engaged daily in the transfer of the materials to Sydenham. The flooring will have last to be taken up, and the most extraordinary prices have been offered for the privilege of searching the ground underneath, where it is expected many valuables will be found, as great room was afforded in the flooring of the Great Exhibition for valuables to pass through.—The model lodging-houses erected by Prince Albert are also demolished.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Circumstances which have recently occurred, connected with the management of the National Society, have induced a large number of the evangelical clergy to withdraw from it their support, and to establish in its stead another institution more in accordance with their views upon ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Rev. Francis Close, vicar of Cheltenham, has taken the lead in the matter; and so powerful has this opposition become, that it threatens the entire annihilation of the National Society. In an address which he has issued, Mr. Close states that the government of this Society is now absolutely in the hands of the extreme High Church party, and that they have both the will and the power to retain it.—Nor can it be questioned, he adds, that their training colleges, more especially St. Mark's College, are, and will be, the very hot-beds of Tractarianism, or ultra High Church notions, so that no moderate man, still less any evangelical clergyman, could safely take a master or mistress from them. It is computed that 300 members of the National Society are prepared to follow Mr. Close in this decided and vigorous Protestant movement.—*Economist*.

The moral condition of Protestant England does not appear to improve. It appears that at the recent assizes in the County of Dorset, a woman named Walbourne was placed on trial for poisoning her child by administering to it a quantity of oil of vitriol. It was clearly proved that this inhuman mother was the murderer of her child, yet, the Jury declared her "not guilty." Upon this verdict the *London Times* thus speaks:—"The County of Dorset has for some time past obtained an evil notoriety in consequence of the practice of child murder, which has obtained to a lamentable extent among the younger female population of the County. Many cases of this distressing kind have been brought before the Assizes Courts for the district. We grieve to add that the juries empanelled to try the cases have evinced so criminal a spirit, not of mercy to the prisoners, but of cruelty to the wretched children who by their apathy shall shortly become the objects of the same crime, so that a series of tragedies of the same kind may be confidently expected between the present and the next assizes. The Dorchester jury have set a premium on promiscuous concubinage; they have inoculated a district with the habits of crime; they have rendered life of slight account in the eyes of an ignorant population. There is little doubt that a plentiful crop of child-murder will be the natural consequence of this verdict, during the ensuing autumn.—Such is the judgment of the principal Journal in London, on the state of morality in a pretty large district of Protestant—Bible reading England."

Ann Rimmer and Sarah Rimmer, sisters, were tried for attempting to murder Elizabeth Rimmer, the illegitimate daughter of Sarah, by means of oxalic acid. The three lived at Kirkdale. The poison was put into tea, which the girl drank; the taste of the tea and the effects of the poison on her throat and stomach warned her that something was amiss, and she got timely medical aid. The prisoners had quarrelled with Elizabeth, and Ann had threatened to poison her because she did not get a situation. The Jury convicted both prisoners, and sentence of death was recorded.

On Friday the body of a young child was found lying in a sunk cellar in Smith's-court, Candleriggs. The child has every appearance of having been born alive, and must have lain some time in the court, as it is considerably decomposed. No trace has been found of the exposor.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—During the last fortnight, the neighborhood of London has been glutted with balloon exhibitions. One of these feats consisted of the horrible exhibition of a man, with his legs tied to the bottom of the balloon and his head downwards, floating through the air for the amusement (!) of the multitude.

"THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS."

At the Thames Police Court, London, on Friday Mr. Richard Duckett, a gentleman retired from business, was charged on an assant warrant with threatening to cut the throat of his wife.

The complainant, a prim-looking old woman, with a sibylline sort of countenance, stated that she was in dread of her life from the defendant, who had threatened to cut her throat.

Mr. Yardly—What is the cause of the contention between you?

Defendant—Because I won't consent to be a Latter-day Saint. She said to me the other day, "Unless you are baptised into the Church of the Latter-day Saints your soul will be lost—you'll be damned." I said, "If you bother me about your infernal religion I'll cut your throat." The next morning as I was walking down the Mile-end-road to take the air, I was accosted by a stout, portly-looking man, who said, "Is your name Duckett?" to which I replied that it was. He then asked me to have a pint of beer, to which I consented, although my usual drink is gin and water, for I don't pretend to be either a testotaller or a saint. After we had finished our beer he invited me to accompany him a little further down the road. We came to an open piece of ground in the Globe-road, which my companion said was a race-course, although there was scarcely room to whip a cat in it. Near this place stood a large building, which I took to be a factory. We stood at the gate for a few moments, when I found myself suddenly seized by two strong men, and hurried into the house, where I was astonished at seeing men tied down on straw pallets, and unable to move hand or foot. I cried out, "Good God! what is this? Is it a prison? Is it a madhouse? I never injured anybody. I am not mad. Why am I brought here?" I was forcibly undressed, and obliged to lie down on one of the straw pallets. My clothes were taken away, and the next morning, when I wanted to get up, I was commanded to lie still till the doctor saw me. When the doctor came he felt my pulse and spoke to me. He then said this man is no more mad than I am. However, I'll see him again to-morrow morning. On the ensuing morning when he saw me he ordered me to be discharged. And after this my wife took this warrant for me, although I have been married to her these four-and-thirty years, and the father of twelve children, and never struck her a blow during all that time.

Mr. Yardley—Is it true that he has never struck you?

Plaintiff—Yes, but he would then have struck me if he had not been prevented. He never was so happy as during the three months that he was a Latter-day Saint.

Defendant said, his wife becoming one of the Latter-day Saints, with the assistance of brother Kidman, a shipwright and the preacher induced him to attend some of their meetings, but he soon saw enough to satisfy him. When his wife was lately ill, brothers Kidman and Henniken called to see her, and ordered her at once to throw away the Devil's medicine sent in by Dr. Nix, whom he had called in to attend her, and proceeded with prayer to anoint her head and body with oil, on which she started out of bed, exclaiming, "Glory be to the Most High! I'm cured! I'm cured!" I (continued the defendant) cried, "Why did not you do that at first, and not put me to the expense of a doctor?" Brother Kidman said I should cry, "Hosanna to the Highest!" and I was inclined to do so, only he happened to carry the joke too far by telling me that all us saints were to meet together on Mount Zion, in North America, and have a bit of bread and cheese with the Almighty. Brother Kidman then told me to sell my farm, and with the money build a house of Zion to the Lord, away from this cursed Babylon and the scarlet lady. I asked him who was the scarlet lady, suspecting he meant my wife, but he told me it was the Church of England. I then asked him what he called the Church of Rome, to which he answered that she was a bigger harlot; and when I asked him about Methodism, he said it was the worst of all. Finding what sort of people I had to deal with, I cut the concern, and my wife, as I told your worship before, had me taken up as a madman.

Mr. Yardly—You're no more mad than I am, though the circumstances through which you have passed were well calculated to make you so, and the persons who caused your confinement are amenable for the consequences. The warrant is dismissed.

[Surely this case deserves to be seriously looked into. Are there madhouses in London where people may send their relations to be imprisoned and no questions asked? If over-excitement and fright had upset this poor fellow's mind after he was thus carried off, he might, it appears, have been lying chained up in the madhouse as long as it pleased his wife to keep him there. Inquiry ought to be instituted by the Commissioners of Lunacy, or whoever has the proper authority, into this place on the Globe-road, and any other such establishments as exist in London for the convenience of people who want to get rid of their relations.—*Tablet*.]

THE GREATEST SINECURIST IN THE KINGDOM.—This individual, according to a writer in the *Times*, is no other than Mr. Moore, the Principal Registrar of Wills. Mr. Moore was appointed registrar by his father, Archbishop Moore, in December, 1799. He is then described as of Christ Church, Oxford—he was probably a minor at the time; he is nominated in conjunction with two other relatives of the same name, one of whom was a prebendary of Canterbury, and the other M. P. for Woodstock. The fees received by the registrar in 1848 amounted to £10,894 6s. 6d. Taking this sum as an average for the fifty-three years since the date of the appointment, Mr. Moore and his relatives have received from the public, who have been compelled to prove the wills of their relatives in this office, no less than £577,799 4s. 6d. In addition to his proportion of the above enormous sum, Mr. Moore has been, through the appointment of his father, Prebendary of Canterbury 48 years. . . . £50,000 Rector of Latchingdon (and a suitable house) 48 years. . . . 38,400 Rector of Hunton 50 years (and a suitable house). . . . 45,000 Rector of Eynesford, Kent, 50 years, and patronage of living of £410. . . . 7,520 Rector of Hollingbourne, Kent, 51 years, and sine. . . . 2,805

Making another total of . . . £143,705 How much duty he has done for these sums it would

be difficult to define. But to return to the Prerogative-office. Mr. Moore is not the only sinecurist. The office abounds with those happy people; neither is he the only one of his name. He has a nephew, whom he appointed "clerk of a seat," the Rev. G. B. Moore, and he received in 1848, £2,040 for doing nothing—paying a deputy. Mr. G. B. Moore has also the living of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, worth about £600 per annum, from which living he has received about £9,000, having been appointed in 1837. There are four other "seats," as they are called, in the office; one, worth £1,725 6s. 10d., is held by the three deputy-registrars, and the duty is done by deputy; another, worth £3,251 2s. 3d., is held by two Messrs. Abbot, one of whom performs the duty, the other doing nothing! The public, of course, are robbed to make up these vast incomes, paying 8d., and the Stamp office 6d. per folio, for work that is actually done for 1d. The interest felt in Mr. Moore is perhaps enhanced by the recollection that his brother, the Rev. George Moore, was till 1846, by gift from the same quarter,—Canon of Canterbury (value as above) held since 1795. Rector and Vicar of Wrotham (value till his death £2,061, with suitable house), held since 1800. Vicar of East Peckham (value £750 with suitable house), held since 1805.

The people of Scotland ought not to be the last to show the interest they feel in their Canadian fellow-subjects. Yet we do not hear of anything been done to aid the unfortunate families in Montreal who so lately were rendered houseless and penniless. The dreadful fire which occurred in Montreal on the 8th and 9th of July last, destroyed 1200 houses, in a poor and densely populated quarter of the city, and left upwards of 10,000 persons without shelter; a large proportion of whom are entirely destitute, and with the severity of an approaching Canadian winter impending over them. The circumstance of one-fifth of the entire population being houseless is the strongest plea we can put forward on behalf of the sufferers. London and New York have already bestowed themselves nobly to assist them; will Edinburgh not lend her aid? We are sure that all of our Bankers will be happy to receive subscriptions for the relief of the houseless of Montreal, and forward them to the Committee in London.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The Rev. James Nisbett has been committed by the Worcester Magistrates on the charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for £300. Heavy bail was required, which was not forthcoming. It is said that several other charges will be preferred against him at the Assizes.

"One of the cheapest diplomatic bargains" that Uncle Sam has ever made—and he does invariably carry his peculiar chattering genius into public business—has been that driven by him in the matter of Furdy fish. Everything he demanded has been granted—and more than he demanded; and there is the largest margin left for him to push these concessions to the utmost. He has given an equivalent to be sure. There is to be a beautiful reciprocity—"all on the one side." British fishers will be allowed to take fish in all American waters—and American fishers in all British waters—whether reserved by the Convention or not. We can well fancy how satisfactory and amusing such a little settlement must be to the bangers of Maine and Massachusetts. Far north of the lakes, deep in British waters, lie the richest fisheries on the globe; cod, mackerel, and herring, seal and whale. There the waters teem thick with wealth; and the heavy nets daily mesh fish enough to feed the people of the globe. 'Tis a fine reciprocity for this to be sure, to yield the right of fishing in the comparatively barren waters of the States. Imagine for a familiar case in point, Mr. Bindon Burton yielding the delicate and succulent "reciprocity" of Red Bank for rights over leathery Malahide or exhausted Poldoody! What forsooth should bring the Maine seines north, spite of treaty and three-mile-line, if their own waters had yielded them prey enough. The *Times* proposes, now that the fishery question has been arranged, to enter upon the consideration of the whole relations of England to her colonies, starting with the suggestive premise that Canada has thriven precisely in proportion to the extent of independent government she has been allowed.—With the annexation agitation risen again, and Papiereau at its head—with the discontent and contempt of the Home Government, generated by the Fandy affair—with the relations of reciprocity now established in fisheries, and likely to be established in all trading relations with the States—and a military avowed Annexationist first candidate for the President's chair—it is not unlikely we may see the Canadas ceded within a few years, and perhaps the West Indies gravitate after them in the same direction. Territory worship—to hold the Continent, from Panama to the Arctic Circle, is the great American idea; and it is developing with a vengeance.—*Nation.*

While Protestantism and Infidelity are raising subtle and wordy questions as to Creation, Matter, God, Revelation, and Sin, and doubting whether most or all of these are not fables, and creations of the brain of an interested priesthood, the Catholic Church is teaching to her obedient children the nature of God and Revelation, and is forgiving sins in His name; just so, while Anglican clergymen have been holding their schismatical Synod at Exeter, to anathematize a decision ratified by their own Archbishops, the Prelates of the Catholic Church have been up and acting. "Deeds and not words" has been their motto; and at Thurles, two years ago, and now at St. Mary's, Oscott, they have met in solemn Synod, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. The decrees of the one Synod have been already confirmed, and are beginning to show their results in the shape of a Catholic University; and the "Synodal Letter" of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster, is in itself a proof of what, in a few weeks—may, perhaps, even sooner—will be effected by the united energy of the Catholic Episcopate, in spite of the efforts of Lord John or Lord Derby—of Exeter Hall, or the Anglican Convocation.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

BAPTIST NOEL'S CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.—Of its 16,000 ministers, about 1,568 do nothing; about 6,681 limit their thoughts and labors to small parishes, which contain from 150 to 300 souls, while others in cities and towns profess to take charge of 8000 or 9000 souls; and of the 12,953 working pastors of churches, I fear, from various concurrent symptoms, that about 10,000 are unconverted men, who neither preach nor know the gospel.

Under the revised penal code of Prussia, it is provided that "executions are no longer to be public;" the sentence of the law is carried into effect in an enclosed space, attached either to the prison or some other building, as may be appointed. The first execution under the new system, in the district of Berlin, took place last week at the prison of Moabit, about a mile from the city. The criminal was a peasant named Lamm, condemned to death for the murder of his uncle. The regulations of the new code were strictly observed. They require that the members of the court which pronounces the sentence shall also be present at its fulfilment, together with the public prosecutors, or Staatsanwalte, of the district and city criminal courts, and a deputation of the commune in which the prison or place of execution may be situated. On the present occasion all the persons compelled to attend *ex officio* were present; a few persons connected with the several courts were also admitted by tickets, but the public were kept in ignorance both of the place and hour of the execution. The yard of the new prison in front of the south-west tower was appointed. A body of mounted police guarded the external approaches; but there was scarcely any occasion for their services, very few persons having assembled. To those without the walls, the time of the execution was only known by the tolling of the prison bell from the moment the criminal was brought out till the axe descended. The body was placed in a plain coffin, and interred without any religious rites in the neighboring burial ground. A written placard, posted in the entrance of the district court during the day, was all the notice the public received. It will only be heard of like a fire or any other daily catastrophe, and will make less impression than the account of a railway accident. The *Gazette* of the same evening gave, under the title of "warning," a brief statement of the crime (which was committed on the 6th of March, 1849), and an extract from the sentence, with a note stating that "it has been this day executed."

GENERAL HAYNAU.—General Haynau is still in Paris. On Sunday he dined with a large party at the house of a great capitalist. There were several French officers and other persons of distinction present, and in the course of the evening one of them, whilst paying some compliments to General Haynau on his military skill, which, he said, had been servicable not merely to his own sovereign but also to Europe in general, alluded delicately to the report which had been circulated against him on the subject of the ill-treatment of a female. General Haynau replied as follows:—"I intended to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, sir, for giving me this opportunity of contradicting an infamous calumny. It is quite true that a female was flogged. The Countess —, on the abdication of the predecessors of my Emperor, in order to express her joy, had a figure representing him dressed up, and with her entire household went through the face of internment, with the most outrageous insults to that illustrious personage. The captain chef d'escadron who was in the place, hearing of the affair, arrested the countess, and ordered her to be flogged. This is true, but I declare, on the honour of a soldier (*sur mon honneur comme militaire*), which I hold sacred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of 60 leagues from the place, and when I heard of it I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him under arrest." After some further explanations, General Haynau observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientious performance of his duty.—He was at the head of brave troops, ardently devoted to their Sovereign, and it became him to act with energy as the best means of bringing to a close a war in which they had so many difficulties to contend with. "I regard war," he added, "as the greatest scourge that can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the triumph of one of the contending parties is the best sort of humanity that can be practised." He then alluded to the charge that had been brought against him of having, in cold blood ordered at one time the execution of eighteen persons. These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had the power, indeed, of preventing the execution, but the circumstances were not such as to make clemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.—*Galignani.*

COPPER IN BOTTLED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—The *Lancet* gives the following as the result of an analytical examination of 33 samples of preserved fruits and vegetables:—"That of the 33 samples, seven were free from contamination with copper. That 27 samples were more or less impregnated with that metal. That traces of copper were discovered in three of the samples. That in seven of the samples copper was present in small amount only. That eight samples contained it in considerable amount. That in six samples the metal was present in very considerable amount. That four of the samples contained this poisonous impregnation in very large quantities. That the samples of limes contained copper, the one in small amount only, the other in amount more considerable. That gooseberries, as commonly preserved, contain a considerable amount of copper, and some samples even a very large quantity. That rhubarb usually contains an amount of copper more considerable, some samples being contaminated with it to a very large extent. The greenhouses in general contain a still greater quantity of copper, the metal being frequently present in highly dangerous amounts. That in olives this poisonous impregnation is in the largest amount, although its effect in heightening the color of the fruit is less marked than in the other cases. That the preserved red fruits, as currants, raspberries and cherries, are not, as a rule, contaminated with copper."

PENALTY OF EMBRACING MAHOMETANISM.—A number of political fugitives took service in the Turkish army while Omar Pasha was in Bosnia. These men, though renegades, persisted in refusing to submit to a certain ceremony which Mahometans have in common with the Jews. Force was at last employed, and all the men were subjected to the operation, excepting two, who killed themselves in order to avoid an ignominious stigma.

A TOAST.—Woman—She needs no eulogy, she speaks for herself.

A PHILOSOPHER.—In the neighborhood of Rockdale, a big hulking collier, six feet two in his stockings, had an extremely diminutive wife; being in country dialect a spreet, was in the habit of thrashing her husband. "John," said his master to him one day, "they say that your wife beats you. Is this true?" "Yoy," drawled John, with most provoking coolness.—"Yoy," responded the master with indignation, "what do you mean, you ignorant lout? A great strapping fellow like you, as strong as a steam engine or an elephant to let a little woman like your wife thrash you? What a blockhead you must be." "Whoy, whoy," was the patient reply; "It pleases her and does me no hurt!" Here was a true philosopher; one who had never heard of Academic and Stoic rules, but from his natural powers, had practically discovered the *summum bonum*.—What a store of pent unhappiness we should diffuse through the world if in all dealings with our neighbors we kept in mind the collier's answer; "pleases her and does me no hurt!"

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—At a recent missionary meeting in Nottingham, a Mr. W. Allen, of Sheffield, told a story of a woman in the latter town, who lately astonished a neighbor with the intelligence that the devil was dead! The story did not meet with acceptance, and the sceptical woman, therefore, accompanied her friend to the shop in which she had seen the fact advertised. They at length reached a dyer's shop, in the window of which was a placard with the inscription—"satin dyed here!"

Peaceful Christians continue to be scandalised by the squabble amongst the Wesleyans. At Louth, last week, the trustees, aided by the chapel-keeper and his son, effectually guarded the pulpit stairs, and peremptorily forbade the "Hull man," sent by the "Conference party" to ascend the pulpit. He was kept a prisoner till the service was too far advanced, refusing to pledge himself not to go into the pulpit if allowed to go into the chapel! In another instance, the Reformers, being aware the "Conference man" had a key that would open the chapel door, secretly provided themselves on the Saturday night with a new lock and key, to the mortification of the intruder, who found himself outwitted!

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—Under the above caption a southern newspaper gives the following obituary of a brother quill, from which we extract the closing paragraph:—"Are we not also glad that such an editor is in heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never again fall on his distracted ears. There he shall never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowing and unknown as he has been, during his weary pilgrimage on earth.—There he will find all articles credited, not a clap of his thunder stolen, and there shall be no typographical errors to set him in a fever.—There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as soon as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. We are glad the editor is in heaven."

The story in the *Lantern* of the Irishman's repatee when he had saved a gentleman's wife, and the gentleman gave him a shilling,—namely, "Sure the honorable gentleman best knows what she's worth"—is a piracy from the actual reply of Burns to a similar act of meanness. A laborer picked up a merchant who had fallen from the quay of Glasgow; the man of wealth gave him a shilling, and some bystanders who had seen the transaction were loud in their abuse of his niggard nature. Burns with a glance of withering scorn, thundered out, "Let the chiel gang!—he best kens his ain value, pur bodie!" and so saying Rantin Rob strode off to take a glass, and scribble "Honest poverty."—*New York Post.*

An Irishman in distress asked a gentleman for relief. He was, however, repulsed with a "go to h—l!" Pat looked at him in such a way as to fix his attention, and then replied—"God bless your honor for your civility, for ye're the first gentleman that's invited me to his father's house since I cum to Ameriky!"

The Editor of the *Hillsboro Gazette* says—nothing was so much dreaded in our school-boy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pinsonault, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church. W. DORAN, Principal.

September 25th, 1852.

NOW OPEN AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCRIPTURAL STATUARY,

Comprising a large Collection OF FIGURES THE SIZE OF LIFE, Executed by Mrs. PELLY, of Boston.

TRIAL OF CHRIST

Before Pontius Pilate, the Governor of Judea, and Caiaphas, the High Priest. A splendid group of Priests, Soldiers, Scribes, &c., comprising Twenty-five Figures.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN. JESUS DEAD!

A beautiful and imposing Scene, comprising 5 Figures CHRIST PRAYING ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

LAST SUPPER—OUR SAVIOUR UPON THE CROSS.

Admittance—25 Cents. Children, 12½ Cents. For Schools in a body Half-price. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL BUTLER, a child three years old, fair hair, blue eyes, small features, and red complexion. This child was stolen from his father's residence, Alumet Island, on the 30th of July, and is supposed to have been conveyed to some place convenient to Montreal. Any information that may lead to his recovery, addressed to the Rev. Mr. LYNE, Alumet Island, will be gratefully received by his father, MICHAEL BUTLER.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c. FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN. Montreal, August 20, 1852.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monica, S. 10. Cubbitt's Legacies to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the History of the Reformation); 18mo. muslin, 1 10½. The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the Dublin Newspaper Press; 8mo., muslin; price only 1 3. Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life, 1 3. The Squawite. By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2 1 3. The Works of Bishop England; 2 vols., 50 0. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 21.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge. THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL. No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gall-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease. The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

GUM ARABIC,

an article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America. The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.—The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, seek the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 Dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

September 21, 1852.

Table of market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Beans, etc., with columns for quantity and price.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness in various locations: Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, Brantford, etc.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- List of newly published books including 'ROME and the ABBEY', 'LIFE OF CHRIST', 'THE SPÆWIFE', etc.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

To the Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

BLANK BOOKS.

COMPRISING Ledgers, Journals, Letter, Day, and Cash Books, substantially Bound.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from No. 99, St. Paul Street, to No. 154, Notre Dame Street, where he will carry on his business WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF DRY GOODS, both STAPLE and FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT McANDREW.

Montreal, May 19, 1852.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS,

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Books can be sent by Mail to any part of Canada, at a half-penny the ounce.

- List of Catholic works for sale, including 'Religion in Society', 'The Catholic Pulpit', 'The History of the Variations of the Protestant Sects', etc.

- Continuation of Catholic works for sale, including 'The Office of Holy Week', 'The Way of Salvation', 'The Golden Manual', etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- List of books just received, including 'Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China', 'The Ceremonial of the United States', etc.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts, Beads, Religious Prints, &c. And a fresh supply of the Portrait of Pius the IX., at only 6s.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

June 14, 1852.

EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP FOR CASH, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mrs. REILLY,

MIDWIFE.

The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late Mrs. MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHEE, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal, July 3, 1852.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

THE Undersigned has constantly on hand a choice assortment of the above articles, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Town and Country Merchants.

F. McKEY, 83 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, October 9, 1851.

REMOVAL.

DYEING BY STEAM!!!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST,)

HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same.

DR. THOMAS McGRATH.

Surgery, No. 33, McGill Street, Montreal.

December 16, 1851.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,

Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P.M.

DEVLIN & HERBERT,

ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

B. DEVLIN, ALEX. HERBERT.

February 13, 1852.

H. J. LARKIN,

ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE, Office, - Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Thérèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit.

FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS.

JOSEPH BOESE, Manufacturer, 25, College Street. Sep. 11, 1851.

L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House.

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace. Montreal, March 6, 1852.

BOOKS CAN BE SENT (BY MAIL) TO ANY PART OF CANADA.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

(LONDON EDITIONS),

JUST RECEIVED AT SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

- List of Catholic books for sale, including 'More's Catholic; or, Ages of Faith by Kenelm M. Digby', 'The Faith of Catholics, confirmed by Scriptures', 'The Life of St. Theresa', etc.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS,

and will shortly be ready.—LEGENDS ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

Legends on the Seven Capital Sins. Translated from the French of J. Colin De Plancy.

APPROBATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. "We have caused them to be examined, and, according to the report which has been made to us, we have formed the opinion that they may be read with interest and without danger."

CANTON HOUSE.

FAMILY TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 109, Notre Dame Street.

SAMUEL COCHRAN invites the attention of Consumers to his Stock of TEAS and COFFEES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms as to allow him to offer them at unusually low prices.

The MACHINERY on the Premises, worked by a Four Horse Power Steam Engine, for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated air chambers, is prevented imbuing taint from Smoke, danger of partial carbonisation of the Bean and loss of Aroma, so important to Connoisseurs, which is further ensured by attention to Grinding at the shortest time prior to Sale.

To this elaborate process SAMUEL COCHRAN owes the high reputation his Coffee has obtained through a large portion of the Provinces.

CRYSTALLISED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee), REFINED SUGAR in small loaves, and WEST INDIA SUGARS, of the best quality, always on hand.

A few of the choicest selections of TEAS may be had at the CANTON HOUSE, Native Catty Packages, unrivaled in flavor and perfume, at moderate terms.

Families residing distant from Montreal will have their orders scrupulously attended to, and forwarded with immediate despatch. June 12, 1851. 109, Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS, 103, Notre Dame Street.

THIS Establishment was opened for the purpose of supplying PRIVATE FAMILIES, and customers in general, with GENUINE FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, pure and unadulterated, in quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the most moderate terms, for Cash.

The experience of the last twelve months has amply proved to the public the utility of a Depot for such a purpose—enabling them to select from a large and well assorted Stock, the quantity suited to their convenience—combining the advantage of a Wholesale Store, with that of an ordinary Grocery.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, Proprietor.

All goods delivered free of charge.

A very choice assortment of PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, now on hand.

And a small quantity of extremely rare and mellow OLD JAMAICA RUM, so scarce in this market.

AMERICAN MART,

Upper Town Market Place, Quebec.

THIS Establishment is extensively assorted with Wool, Cotton, Silk, Straw, India, and other manufactured Fabrics, embracing a complete assortment of every article in the Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Line.

India Rubber Manufactured Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, Irish Liners, Tablinets, and Frieze Cloths, American Domestic Goods, of the most durable description for wear, and economical in price.

Parties purchasing at this house once, are sure to become Customers for the future.

Having every facility, with experienced Agents, buying in the cheapest markets of Europe and America, with a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for Canada, this Establishment offers great and saving inducements to CASH BUYERS.

The rule of Quick Sales and Small Profits, strictly adhered to. Every article sold for what it really is. Cash payments required on all occasions. Orders from parties at a distance carefully attended to.

Bank Notes of all the solvent Banks of the United States, Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries, taken at the AMERICAN MART.

Quebec, 1850. T. CASEY.

Printed by JOHN GILLIES, for the Proprietors.—GEORGE E. CLERK, Editor.